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VOL. XVIII NO. 211 BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

INDIA WANTS IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE

R. T. Conference — A Huge Sham

DELEGATES DON'T REPRESENT THE COUNTRY

Parsis Condemn Communalism

The Parsi community as a whole is with the Indian National Congress. It has decided to stand by Mahatma Gandhi in the present struggle for freedom. The Parsis have no faith in the Round Table Conference. They do not want any separate representation on it. Men like Jinnah, Jayakar, Sapru, Setalvad and Pheroze Sethna who are keen on going to London do not represent the Indian people. They are at best their own representatives By their choosing to go to London they are disgracing their country and are strengthening the hands of the enemies of India's freedom. These were the views expressed by a number of speakers at a meeting of Parsis held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Friday evening, Mr. Khurshedji Suntoke presiding.

THEIR GREAT LEADER.

In his opening remarks Mr. Suntoke drew attention to the fact that according to the Hindu calender Friday was Mahatma Gandhi's birth-day. Gandhiji was the one accepted leader of 320 millions of Indians. He wished a long life to Mahatmaji and many many happy returns of the day. Mr. Suntoke said it was not possible for them to send any message to their great leader even on his birthday, because under the benign rule of a foreign Government he was locked up in a prison. He, therefore, requested Kasturba Gandhi to convey that message to Gandhiji at the earliest opportunity she got and assure him that all Indians were with him in the great fight that he was carrying on to free their Motherland from her present thraldom.

BAPTISTA'S SERVICES.

Mr. Suntoke then moved a resolution expressing regret at the sad demise of Mr. Joseph Baptista who, as Lord Mayor of Bombay and as a lieutenant of the late Lokmanya had rendered valuable services to the country in general and to the city of Bombay in particular. The resolution was passed, the audience standing.

COMMUNALISM CONDEMNED.

Two resolutions one condemning the few acts of violence in Bengal and elsewhere but at the same time declaring that the repressive policy of the Government was responsible for it and the other expressing the sincere wish that Pandit Motilalji may soon be restored to health and he may be spared for many a long year to serve the country were moved from the chair and passed unanimously.

PARSIS AND R. T. C.

The third resolution declaring that the Parsis were definitely against the principle of communal representation in legislatures and also in the Round Table Conference and declaring that they had not elected any one to represent at the Conference was moved by Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

The resolution further announced that the R. T. C. without the Congress and without a clear definition of its terms of reference would prove a huge sham and that men like Sir Phiroze Sethna C. Setalvad, Dr. Sapru, Messrs. Jinnah, Jayakar and Chintamani were strengthening the hands of anti-Indian propagandists. It further declared that Mahatma Gandhi only could deliver the goods on India's behalf and urged the supporters of the Conference not to proceed to London.

MORE REACTION.

Proposing the resolution Mr. Bharucha referred to the King's proclamation in 1919 and the sympathetic attitude of the late Mr. Montague and said that the British Government were not even as sympathetic towards India's demands in 1930 as they were in 1919. A perusal of the correspondence that passed between Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and the Viceroy on the one hand and Gandhiji and the Congress leaders on the other showed that the Government was not prepared for any settlement. The Viceroy had said in so many words that it was impossible to discuss the Congress demands. Then he asked how was it possible to come to any settlement.

A FARCE.

Referring to the R. T. Conference Mr. Bharucha said that it was bound to be a farce if the Congress leaders did not participate in the Conference. He asked if the Parsis wanted to send any representatives to the Conference and the audience replied in the negative. He declared that those Indians like Messrs. Jinnah, Jayakar and Chintamani Sir T. B. Sapru and Sir Pheroze Sethna who were preparing to go to London were helping to prolong the lathi raj in India and he asked if the Parsis would be justified in giving a mandate to anybody to go to London and speak in their name.

NO MANDATE.

He asked if they had given any mandate to Sir Cawasji Jehangir (Junior) to proceed to London and to plead for the right of Parsis and again the audience replied in the negative. Finally he affirmed that those Indians who were going to attend the R. T. C. were not India's representatives. At best they could represent themselves and Parsis as a community wanted to declare that they would have nothing to do with the Conference unless the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi agreed to participate in it.

DON'T REPRESENT ANY ONE.

Mr. Banaji seconding the resolution said that men like Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar did not even represent the localities in which they lived. The 66 persons who were invited to attend the Conference did not represent even one per cent of the Indians. Out of the 50 representatives from British India about 45 were Moderates and the majority were title-holders, zamindars and capitalists and they could not be expected to represent 90 per cent of India's masses the toiling peasants and workers of the country.

India's real representatives were those Congress leaders who were now behind the prison bars and so long as they did not come out and agree to any settlement India would not be prepared for any settlement.

Mrs. Tahmina Joshi said that there was not a single self-respecting Indian who did not want Dominion Status for his country. Mahatmaji had voiced this demand by raising his eleven points and insisting on an assurance that India would have the substance of Independence immediately. It was surprising to see that Sir Pheroz Sethna who had declared that to think of the R. T. Conference without the Mahatma was to try to stage "Hamlet" without the Prince, was now prepared to go to the Conference without the Mahatma.

PARSIS FOR CONGRESS.

Suporting the resolution further Miss Nariman declared amidst cheers that excepting a few "Jo-Hukumis" the whole Parsi community was with the Indian National Congress. At a time when India's leaders like Mahatmaji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and thousands of others were in jail a few men like Sapru and Setalvad had come forward to represent India. It was a disgrace that they should be prepared to flout public opinion like that.

Men like Sir Pheroze Sethna and Sir Cawasji Jehangir were invited to represent the Parsis. She asked the audience if they could really represent the Parsis. Parsis did not believe in communal representation, but if they were given a choice to choose their representative, she felt certain, that they would elect Vir Nariman who was to be released to-morrow (Saturday).

DIVIDE AND RULE.

Dr. Dadachanji said that he did not see any need of such an unweildly Conference. Generally important questions between two nations were decided by a small Conference of a few representatives of both the sides. But the very composition of the Conference showed that there was a conspiracy against India to first divide them and then to rule them. He did not know how the R. T. Conference would satisfy India unless their demands were accepted.

ACT, ACT!

Mr. Bhumgara, the Parsi the world cyclist, addresing the meeting said that there was no time for speeches. They should act upto the advise of their leaders and carry on the orders of that Great Man of the world who was locked up in Yeravada jail.

A RUSH.

The president in his concluding remarks said that that the composition of the Congress showed that it was a devise to bring before the world Hindu-Muslim differences and the suggestion that Sir Fazli Husein a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council was reported to have made to the Muslim members of the Conference strengthened that view. The propaganda that was being carried on in England showed that the Conference would not go beyond the recommendations of the Simon Report. India had boycotted that commission and its report and it must now leave the Conference severely alone.

The resolutions were accepted unanimously amidst deafening cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai".

DELHI VOLUNTEERS JAILED

:o:

Asaf Ali To Be Tried Next Week

:o:

DELHI, Sept. 19.

Of the 112 volunteers who were arrested at the Satyagraha Ashram after the declaration of the Delhi Congress Committee and the Satyagraha Ahram as Unlawful associations, seventy-two have been sentenced by Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, or one and a half months' further rigorous imprisonment in default under Section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Thirtyseven volunteers were let off with a warning being under age. The cases against Sjts. Brijkishna Chandiwala and Dacca who were also arrested at the Ashram will be taken up early next week. It is understood they will be tried under Section 17 (2) of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Cases against Barrister Asaf Ali and Farid-ul-Haq Ansari, Dictators of Local "War Council", Awar-ul-haq and Mohamad Ismail will also be tried early next week.—A. P.

INVITATION TO ARREST.

Twelve Congress volunteers who were parading the city with a placard inscribed on which "we are members of unlawful assembly arrest us if you please" were arrested when they reach the police station.

FRIEND OF RICH AND POOR.

:o:

Passing Away Of Mr. Baptista.

TRIBUTES AT GRAVE SIDE.

Striking tributes to the late Mr. Joseph Baptista, the leader of the Indian Christian community, were paid at his graveside this morning by Mr. Hrsseinbhoy Laliji, the Mayor of Bombay, on behalf of the citizens of the city. Mr. A. Soares, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. K. Kolaskar. After the last religious rites had been performed by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay and the tributes paid, Mr. Baptista was buried in a family grave at 9-20 a.m.

From early morning to-day a constant stream of visitors went to the residence of Mr. Baptista at Matharpacady, Bombay, where they paid their last respects. The visitors consisted of members of all classes and communities and their number was a true indication of the popularity with which he was held by all. Mr. Baptista's body was in a white silver bound coffin, covered with wreaths and garlands with a number of the members of the clergy in attendance.

The visitors, after laying the flowers on the coffin, said prayers and departed to be replaced by others in quick succession. At about 8-30 a.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, with other members of the clergy, performed a short ceremony after which the body was taken to the Sewree cemetery. At the cemetery a large number of people, the majority of whom were Christians, had assembled to witness the funeral ceremony. The body was taken in procession to the Catholic chapel in the cemetery where the last rites were performed by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.

FOR THE LAST TIME.

The remains were then taken to the grave where a small group of prominent men had collected Before the interment of the body, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, standing beside the coffin, made a moving speech. In his opening sentences he said that that they had all gathered to witness the passing of a great man. The late Mr. Baptista, he said, was a great man inasmuch as he had "worked for the city, for the rich and the poor, and for the members of all communities. He had worked hard for his country and particularly for Bombay in a praiseworthy manner." Continuing, Mr. Laljee said, "he was a great man and we are gathered to-day to see him for the last time. He was a true Christian and went through life like a true Christian. May he rest in peace. On behalf of the citizens of Bombay, I pay my last respects to a great man."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he voiced the feelings of Mr. Laljee. He had the honour of knowing Mr. Baptista for a short period in the Legislative Assembly and also of acquainting himself with the good work done by Mr. Baptista for his city, for his country, and in the cause of the labour. He took the last opportunity of parting with his friend and paid his respects to a great man.

Mr. A. Soares then made a short speech. He said that they were witnessing the departure of a great Indian leader, a leader who was a member of a very small community, which was proud of him.

Among those present at the graveside were Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, Mr. G. L. Khairaz, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Alban De Souza, Mr. N. Dumasia, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Dr. Bulsara, Dr. De Monte and Mr. Cosmos Fernandes, Mr. Jos. Alex Dias and Mr. Joseph Gomes.

NARIMAN BACK IN BOMBAY.

:o:

Suffering From Fever

:o:

(Through B. P. C. C.)

Mr. K. F. Nariman who was to be released to-day was unexpectedly removed under an escort from Nasik on Friday afternoon. He left by a car for Bombay, the escort accompanying him up to a certain distance. Mr. Nariman arrived at his brother's residence at Andheri after sunset. This little ruse was evidently adopted to avoid public demonstration in his honour.

Mr. Nariman is unfortunately supposed and he is suffering from cold and slight temperature due to the extremely damp and chill weather at Nasik. He has been medically advised to take complete rest.

NATIONAL MILITIA AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

All soldiers should be present in the Congress House to-day at 6-15 a.m. (S. T.) in full Uniform.

GIRLS' NATIONAL BRIGADE

All the ladies who have promised to work in the bazar and the members of the Girls National Brigade should present themselves at the Congress House at 4 p.m. in their uniforms.

NATIONAL MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAR.

The opening ceremony of the National Militia Swadeshi Bazar will be performed to-day (Saturday) at Madhav Baug by Sjt. K. F. Nariman at 5-30 p.m.

MEETING TO WELCOME K. F. NARIMAN.

There will be a public meeting at Azad Maidan on Saturday the 20th instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, President of B. P. C. C. will preside.

PROCESSION.

There will be a public procession also. The time and route will be announced later on.

LAHORE LEADERS RELEASED

:o:

Punitive Police At Sheikhupura

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

The Governor-in-Council has increased the police force in Sheikhupura District for one year owing to the misconduct of the inhabitants of Sheikhupura Town and certain villages in the same District.

Pandit K. Santanam, Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri and Lala Thakardas, Local Congress Leaders, who were ordered to be released immediately by Mr. Justice Harrison at the Lahore High Court were released to-day from the Gujarat Jail. Pandit Santanam is proceeding direct to Murree while Maulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri and Lala Thakardas are arriving in Lahore to-morrow.—A. P.

EXTENSION INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE

:o:

T. W. Khandesh And Nasik

The Director of Information writes:—

Notifications issued on September 18 show that the Government of Bombay have extended Chapter I of the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance 1930 to the talukas of Shirpur, Shahada and Taloda of the West Khandesh District and Chapter II of the same Ordinance to the taluka of Kalyan in Nasik District.

Further, Government have declared that notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, or any offence of criminal intimidation, when committed in any of the talukas of Shirpur, Shahada and Taloda in West Khandesh District shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

JALGAON CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED

:o:

JALGAON, Sept. 19.

The second batch of two Congress workers who declared themselves President and Secretary of the Jalgaon Congress Committee, were arrested and prosecuted by the Police under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act before the City Magistrate, who convicted them and sentenced both of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The first batch was treated similarly.

The police also recently raided the Pachora Taluka Congress Committee, which also is one of the associations declared illegal. The Secretary of the Committee was arrested and later released on bail. A case will shortly be lodged against him.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE AT ZAVERI BAZAR

Squabble In Tea Shop Brings Police On Scene

ALL OVER A TEN RUPEE NOTE

Great excitement prevailed in Zaveri Bazaar on Friday night between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. when a small incident assumed rather serious proportions and a couple of Sergeants and about half a dozen policemen charged the crowd with lathis as a result of which about 10 persons were injured.

ALL OVER A CURRENCY NOTE.

It appears that at about 10-15 p.m. a Kachi gentleman went to the Bullion Hotel, an Indian tea shop, opposite the Bullion Exchange, to have a cup of tea. After finishing his tea he presented a note of ten rupees at the counter. As he had to pay only three pice and the note was of a very old type, the shop-keeper refused to accept it. The Kachi then went to his shop and got change and paid the hotel-keeper.

It appears that he made some sarcastic remark while paying the money which was resented by the hotel-keeper. Some hot words were exchanged and from words the parties came to blows. It is alleged that the hotel keeper summoned the help of a watchman who is generally on duty at the gates of the Mulji Jetha Market and he also joined in the fight.

INDISCRIMINATE LATHI CHARGE.

A large crowd had collected by this time. In the meanwhile someone sent for police help and a couple of Sergeants and about half dozen Indian police armed with lathis appeared on the scene. As soon as the police arrived they began an indiscriminate lathi charge, which continued for a few minutes.

CONGRESSMEN ON THE SCENE!

As a result about ten persons were injured. This news was communicated to the Congress House by telephone and immediately a large number of Congress Volunteers, an Ambulance car with some Ambulance men rushed to the scene. Four of the injured persons were removed to the Emergency Hospital at Bhuleshwar, who were allowed to go after treatment.

Two of the injured persons were removed to the Congress Free Hospital, one of whom was allowed to go home after treatment, while the other man named Maganlal who has received a wound about one and a half inch deep on his forehead was detained.

THEY WITHDRAW.

The police withdrew after some time, but small crowds continued to gather till mid-night. When a "Chronicle" representative went round the area at mid-night quiet prevailed, but small batches of Congress Volunteers were patrolling the place and persuading the crowds of people to disperse.

TROUBLE AT CONGRESS HOUSE

:o:

Police Officer's Amazing Attitude

Great excitement prevailed near the Congress House yesterday when a sergeant in plain clothes was surrounded by a crowd on which he whipped out his revolver.

It appears that a Police Sergeant from Lamington Road Police Station made a sudden appearance at the Congress House, evidently in search of Congress Bulletin.

A volunteer stopped him from entering the Congress compound without a warrant when the sergeant chased and arrested him.

REVOLVER WHIPPED OUT.

As he was taking away the volunteer, he was surrounded by a large crowd, and he, it is alleged whipped out his revolver and pointed it out to the crowd. The crowd got rather excited at this, but it wa pacified by Mr. Khandwala and Mr. Cherry. They themselves were roughly handled by the man.

The sergeant not satisfied with this sent for more policemen with this who charged the crowd. Three or four persons were injured and they were taken to the Congress Hospital.

The Police patrolled the locality for some time, before they finally disappeared from the scene.

PARTIAL HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

:o:

In Portest Against Lathi Charges On Election Day.

There was a partial hartal in the city owing to the police lathi charge on innocent citizens at the Polling Booths on Thursday. Almost all the schools were closed and the members of the Vayar Sena picketed those schools which were not closed till they were closed down. The Indian business localities such as Girgaon, Bhuleshwar, Mandvi Kalbadevi, and Jhaveri Bazaar observed hartal.

The workmen of the Shapoorji Bharucha Mills also observed hartal.

An M. D.'s Analysis Of "Minimum Force."

:o:

Dr. K. Kothari, M.D., Superintendent in charge of the Free Emergency Hospital, near C. I. Tank, writes:—

The injuries inflicted to-day on volunteers and the public at the election pickeling were of quite a different type from that of previous lathi charges.

Number of cases admitted had injuries as follows:—

(1) On sexual organs 2; (2) on abdomen 1; (3) chest 2; (4) back 2; (5) multiple injuries 3; (6) fracture 1.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN NEW DELHI

Sequel To Arrest Of Leaders

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19.

The city observed complete hartal yesterday as a protest against the declaration as unlawful of the Congress Organisations and the arrests of Leaders. A large procession paraded the main thoroughfares last evening which terminated at the Queen's Gardens where a meeting was held.

Moulana Ahmad Sayid, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-ulema Hind has been appointed Dictator of the local "War Council" in place of Barrister Asaf Ali arrested on Wednesday night.—A. P.

Girl Student's Application For Bail.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Renuka Sen, a fourth-year student of the Bethune College for Girls who had been arrested in connection with the alleged discovery of bombs in a house in Jorabagan, North Calcutta was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon and remanded. The application for bail on her behalf was referred to the Deputy Commissioner of the Special Branch for report.

CHANDERNAGORE ARRESTS AND AFTER.

Calcutta: Similar orders were passed in connection with the application of Sashadhar Acharjee and Suhasini Devi, said to be the latter's wife, who were arrested during the Chandernagore raid on September 2.—A. P.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between VITHALDAS HARI BHANA and our client GOVIND HARI BHANA, carrying on business as Dealers in Petrol and Motor Accessories at New Queens Road, under the style or firm of Govind Hari Bhana and at Princess Street under the style or firm of Bulsar Motor Stores, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 11th day of September, 1930.

AND IT HAS BEEN AGREED that our client Govind Hari Bhana shall be solely entitled as from the said 11th day of September, 1930, to the business carried on at New Queens Road under the style or firm of Govind Hari Bhana and the said Vithaldas Hari Bhana shall be solely entitled to the business carried on at Princess Street under the style or firm of Bulsar Motor Stores.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1930.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Govind Hari Bhana.
1647

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "PENANG MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th September, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Public Notices

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th October, 1930, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) in Laxmi Buildings, Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statements of Accounts and to elect two Directors and appoint Auditors and to transact other business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 30th September 1930 to TUESDAY, the 14th October 1930 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th September, 1930.
1637

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1965 of 1930.

(1) GUISEPPE MICHELE POGLIANO, of Bombay, Italian, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Italy's Industries Agency at Ropewalk Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, and (2) OVERSEAS TRANSPORT CO., a firm, carrying on business at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, for themselves and all other creditors of Messrs. H. S. Kopti and Co., a firm, carrying on business at Mint Road, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) SAFIABOO, wife of Mahomedbhai Sulleman ji Kopti, of Bombay, Borah, residing at Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, and (2) MESSRS. H. S. KOPTI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Mint Road, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendants

To,
All the Creditors of Messrs H. S. Kopti and Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 12th day of September, 1930, under O. 1, R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Messrs. H. S. Kopti and Co., the 2nd Defendant's firm abovenamed, praying:—

(a) that it may be declared that the stock-in-trade of the 2nd Defendant firm is notwithstanding the alleged mortgage in favour of the 1st Defendant liable to be attached for the debts due to the Plaintiffs.
(b) that it may be declared that in any event the 1st Defendant has no claim under the said mortgage to such part of the stock-in-trade as was purchased or brought into the godowns or shops of the 2nd Defendant firm after the date of the said mortgage.
(c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the said stock-in-trade with directions to sell the same and hold the sale proceeds subject to the order of this Hon'ble Court.
(d) that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of the suit and to pay to the 2nd Plaintiff the costs of the Chamber Summons dated the 6th day of August, 1930, and the order made there and
(e) that the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 17th day of November, 1930.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1930.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. GOLWALLA KATPITIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1644

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
20th September, 1930.
1648

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MORARJI PURSHOTTAM SAIT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a member of the joint Hindu family consisting of himself and his brother Padamsey Purshottam, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Calicut in the name of Purshottam Gordhan and at Bombay at Mandvi in the name of Morarji Purshottam till his death and residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

and

PADAMSEY PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkopar in Thana District and doing business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Second day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
The 2nd day of September, 1930.
Messrs. DAMANIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1645

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Bai RADHABAI, widow of Gopal Shripat Pagedar, of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

KRISHNARAO MANGESH PAGEDAR, of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Office of the School Committee, Bombay Municipality, residing at Charni Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness John William Fisher Beaumont, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 6th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the H. C. Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.
The 6th day of September, 1930.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & PORAJAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1643

Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhussein Jiwaji and Salebhai Abdulhussein the property situate at Parbhadevi Road, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of August 1920 and made between the above named Mortgagors of the one part and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria and others of the other part, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land, under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4601-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418-419 and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2757 (3), 2757 (4) Street Nos. 222-222A, 222 B and 222 C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at 49, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. No. 69-71; 76-78; Case Nos. 272, 330, Memonwada Road, Carnac Road.

Building St. No. 125-145; 1-9 and 82; Case No. 237; Memonwada Road and Nagdevi Cross Lane.

MENESSE & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 2ND LANE.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, will, under Instructions from Sheth Mulji Bhanji and another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Narayan Sakharam Pohdhari the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property THIS DAY (Saturday), the 20th day of September 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate between Kamatipura First and Second Lanes admeasuring 111-6/9 square yards and which said Premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3443 New No. 10215 Old Survey No. 3022 and New Survey No. 5821 and Cadastral Survey No. 44 of Byculla Division with Buildings and Premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under E Ward No. 1963 and Street No. 33-144 New No. 89.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Mr. R. B. Raoot, Bond Writer or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22054.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 21st instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) of very valuable household teak and blackwood furniture, Fire proof safe, Gramophones, Records, Chesterfield suits, Marble top dressing chest of drawers, Silver show cases, hat stands, glass and panel door almyrahs, dining table and chair, reclining sofa, (1) Talbot Derak French motor car, seven seater, in good running order and good condition, etc., etc. at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianelli's Restaurant.

VORA & CO.

Crown Cinema
Sandhurst Road
5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Daily
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
A Splendid and Lavish production in the History of the Movies in India.
"VEER HAK"
(THE TRIUMPH)
With all Sharda's staff Including
MISS LOBO
MASTER BACHU
MISS TARA
with
MR. BOSE
and MR. ATTAMOHAMED
A picture full of Thrills and Stunts

Photographers!
You may learn by your own experience or
You may profit by the experience of others or
You can keep on experimenting for years or
You can use Marion's Plates right now.
But Time is Money.
Marion's Plates
provide a speed for every purpose.
Iso—Record—Record—Brilliant—
Iso S. R.—Instantaneous—Ordinary
Fine Grain Copying, etc.
Products of A P & M Ltd., Watford Herts.
Sole Agents for India:
Martin & Harris, Ltd.
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Have you Tried
ULCERINE (regd.)—The greatest harmless antiseptic Ulcer healer ever manufactured in India. Without operation cures Fistula, Piles, Foul sores, Sentises, Poisonous boils, all skin diseases. It also plays miracle in operated wounds.
Ask for Free Booklet KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

MORE THAN 100,000
CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes: "I have tried many Astrologers, both native and European but I have found your work as the best of all."
Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

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GERMAN
SAFETY RAZOR
BLADE
BAKER'S
BLADE
FAR BEYOND THE USUAL
WITH SUPER-SHARP ENDURING EDGES.
GIVES MORE AND BETTER SHAVES THAN ANY OTHER BLADE
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BAKER & CO.
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Food For The Poor

SWADESHI
ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT
ISSUED ON BEHALF OF
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

SWADESHI
MEANS
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N. POWELL & Co.
Oldest Manufacturers in India of high class SURGICAL, DENTAL & VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS entirely INDIAN concern.
BOMBAY NO. 4.

N. POWELL & Co.
Pioneers in India in manufacturing Artificial Limbs, Orthopaedic Appliances, Trusses Belts, etc., etc.
BOMBAY NO. 4.

INDIAN MERCHANTS
Your public is anxious to buy your goods. Here is an opportunity to place your goods before the public.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE has arranged with a number of newspapers for the advertising of Indian goods at concession rates in a separate Swadeshi advertising supplement. Here is an opportunity for Indian Merchants to place their goods before the public on advantageous terms as regards rates and position.

Good advertising means continuous advertising. It is merely wasting money to give one advertisement and then to remain silent. As it is our object to promote good advertising we shall give preference to those advertisers who agree to place their advertisement in a number of issues of our Swadeshi Advertising Supplement.

We have made arrangements for our Swadeshi Advertising Supplement with the following Bombay Newspapers.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE	English Morning Daily.
THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR	Gujarati Morning Daily.
NAWAKAL	Marathi Morning Daily.
GUJARATI WEEKLY	

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE,
BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY 7.

N. POWELL & Co
Oldest manufacturers in India, of Pharmaceutical Preparations, such as Tinctures, Extracts, etc., and also Patent Medicines, such as Cod-Liver oil emulsion Chemical Food—Easton's Syrup etc.
BOMBAY, NO. 4.

N. POWELL & Co.
Oldest & renowned manufacturers in India of Aseptic —Hospital Furniture and Invalids Furniture. Purely Swadeshi concern. Indian capital and Indian management.
BOMBAY, NO. 4.

S. S. POCHEE & SON.
MAKERS of SWADESHI INCANDESCENT LAMPS, LANTERNS AND SPARE PARTS. 586, Chira Bazar, BOMBAY 2.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO,. LTD.
100%
INDIAN OFFICE
FOR
FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.
Managing Agents,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Rd. BOMBAY.

Industrial & Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd.
offers
Exceptionally Liberal Policy Contracts. Insure your Life with this company & ensure your own family's prosperity.
For Particulars apply,
HEAD OFFICE,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE RESEARCH PRODUCTS CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF
VASHO, PARIS POWDER, ANTI-PAINT AND DAVIS INKS.
ALICE BUILDING,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GOLD FILLED BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO.
MAKERS OF
Suit Cases, Attache Cases, Money Purses, Belts, Bed Straps, Holdalls and Leather Goods of all kinds.
Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Rd.
BOMBAY, NO. 2.

THE INDIAN JAR SUPPLY CO.,
SUPPLIERS of PURELY INDIAN JARS, SCREW JARS, CHUTNEY SETS, FLOWER POTS, BURNIE'S INK BOTTLES & TOYS.
JANJIKAR STREET.
CHUCKLA—BOMBAY 3.

Manufactured by—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
TEMPLE OF INDUSTRY.
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TOMCO
THE HALL MARK
OF
QUALITY
SOAPS
EDIBLE OILS
CATTLE FEEDING CAKES.
MISCELLANEOUS
PRODUCTS.
The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd,.
Bombay House,
Fort, BOMBAY.

"ACME"
The Hall Mark of Quality
DOOR & WINDOW FITTINGS
IN
BRASS or BRONZE
Manufactured by
THE ACME MFG. Co., Ltd.
430, Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams: ANCHOBRAND
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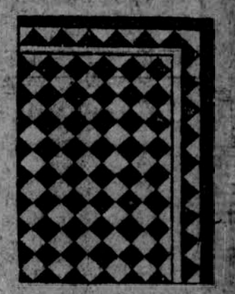
Our tiles are made with same material from top to bottom with colours running right through, available for—
Walling Ceiling & Flooring.
Sizes 36x18 36x18 18x8, 8x8 6x6
Particulars free on request from
Elephant Glazed Tiles Factory,
144, Dharavi Road, Bombay 7.
Tel. Proof Dharavi. Tel. 8[illegible]

USE Jasmine Soaps.
DOWN TO THE GRADE OF TURKISH BATH SOAP.
which we guarantee are PURE & NON-INJURIOUS to the most delicate skin.
Bombay Soap Factory,
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B.N. & Co. BISCUITS MANUFACTURERS
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FAMILY
FINE BISCUITS
HATHI BAUG, LOVE LANE
Mazagaon, Bombay 10.

USE THE WELL-KNOWN
"SWASTIKA"
BRAND CEMENT.
Finest cement in India. This cement is used chiefly by Government Departments, Railways, Municipalities, P.W.D.s, B.P.T. and B.D.D. Also used by almost all mills and firms executing concrete works.
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.
Building Contractors to Government and Railways.
70, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay.

Kuntalaranjani Works,
Makers of
Chanchala Agarbattles, Rs. 7-8-0 per Seer of 24 Tolas net
Chanchala Tooth Powder, 1 anna per packet net.
1362, Krishnamurtipur, Mysore (S. India).

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GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
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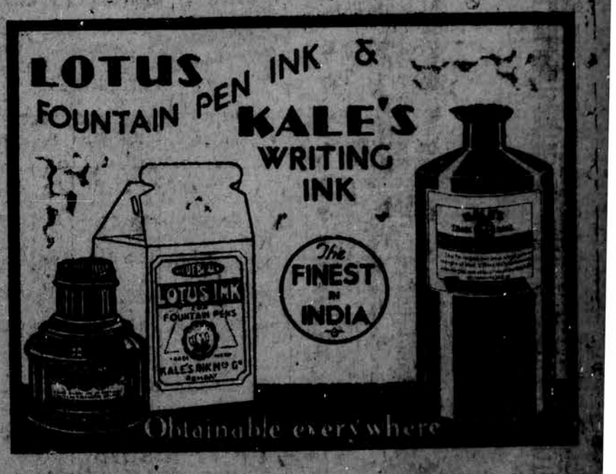
SWADESHI GOODS
Stationery, Crockery, Sewing Threads, Toilet Preparations, Charkas, Toilet and Washing Soaps, Shaving Soaps and Brushes, Combs, Biscuits, Dentifrices, Toys, Dip, the Miracle cleanser for all washing and cleaning purposes.

Swastika Tiles
Excellent quality, durability, non-cracking surfaces and unfadeable colours are the notable features of the Swastika Tiles. They are made in a variety of designs and colours. Ask for marble mosaic Tiles—a speciality.
The
Swastika Flooring Tiles Co.
70, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
Telephone No. 24634.

For
BEST SWADESHI HOSIERY.
Write or call at—
SURJI VALLABHDAS & CO.,
220-230 Sheikh Memon St.
Near Mulji Jetha Market.

"Excelsior Soap Works".
Manufacturers of washing Soaps of all kinds.
KOLA HOUSE, TARDEO,
BOMBAY.

THE
LEADING HARMONIUM HOUSE OF INDIA!
Ramchunder's well-known "Ram-Flute" Harmoniums for quality Durability, perfect Tuning and Sweetness of tone, Manufacturers:
T. S. RAMCHUNDER & BROS.,
Kalbadevi Road, .. Bombay.
Telegrams: "MUSICAL".

LOTUS INK & FOUNTAIN PEN KALE'S WRITING INK


V. Dhru & Co. 17 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Indian Made CIGARETTES
Manufactured by
The Knedivial Tobacco Co.,
Borivli, B. B. & C. I. Rly., near Bombay.
Our popular brands are:—
Bahadur, French Lily, Unchallenged, Swaraj, Virginia No. 1213, Aristocrat and Extra Fine.
Opinions invited and suggestions welcome.
Pro. Gordhandas Thakersey,
110, Chakla St., Bombay (3).

TOBACCO
India need not import any Cigarettes or Tobacco. She can produce Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars of the best quality sufficient to supply all her needs.
You should therefore buy Indian Cigarettes and Tobacco.

SVADESHI
(The Bombay Ladies Store)
WILL OPEN
on TUESDAY 23rd March, - - - (Also Sud 1st—New Moon Day)
Please take a Note of the Address
Opposite the Flora Fountain YUSUF Building.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to FLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Sept.		
10th	RANCHI	16,650
17th	MANTUA •	10,946
Oct.		
1st	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA•	11,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA •	11,120
28th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
5th	NARKUNDA •	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI •	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN •	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,988
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	15,642
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
Apl.		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

• Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£82	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl.		
16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships, Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept.		
20	Kidderpore•	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
19th	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
20th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
22nd 10 a.m	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
24th	Karapara	East and South Africa via Porebunder
24th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru	12th Sept.	22nd Sept
Sumatra Maru	24th Sept.	8th Oct.
Hamburg Maru	9th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Havre Maru	25th Oct	8th Nov

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25479
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 855.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	@23Sept
•Penang Maru	5214	19 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru@	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	...	@21 Oct
•Malacca Maru	5374	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruna Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov.
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	....	@19Nov
Tottori Maru	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@ 2Dec.

•Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chinchibu Maru	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.
Chinyo Maru	22000	19 Oct.	26 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	30 Oct	5 Nov

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
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Dunadu Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 and 20788
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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,093.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 8,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR. (Kathiawar.)

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BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on ordinary Savings Bank Account and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1850.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance, On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for on year or for shorter priod of rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosar
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rd. de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of Half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

BANKING.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs. 99,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 1-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

FIRST DAY EFFECT.
RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.

For internal application, to give increased nerve vigour.
Price: Sample Packet, Rs. 5 Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect.

Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V.P. Extra.
TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges, Rs. 5 only Postage Free.
Write for further particulars to:
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INSURANCE.

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE

ORIENTAL
INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930
Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.
Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000
1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 4½ lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

Deep-Seated BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

MAYBE climate has weakened your chest, and you are subject to bronchial coughs or lung-weakening colds. If so, you will find Peps a priceless boon. Breathing healing pine air from these handy tablets into your lungs every day, will strengthen and protect the weak spots.

When a Peps tablet is dissolved in the mouth, it gives off agreeable antiseptic and healing fumes. These fumes descending with the breath down the bronchials direct to the lungs, soothe and disinfect all membranes of the throat and delicate air tubes.

PEPS set Phlegm and Free the Breathing; they stop all Tightness, Soreness, and Wheeziness in the Chest; and Banish the most Stubborn Cough.

Being a breatheable medicine in handy tablet form, Peps mark a great advance on liquid 'cough-cures.' Peps act *directly* on the breathing tubes where trouble is. Drowsy mixtures are merely swallowed into the stomach.

Always keep a supply of Peps tablets handy. Take them regularly to ward off sudden colds and chills and prevent a return of the old chest or lung trouble.

PEPS
BREATHEABLE TABLETS

CURE FOR OBESITY

SLIMOIDS

"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.

ITS INCONVENIENCE

In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grave so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through heir enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

M. T. MADON & CO.
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANÆMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW-SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEARNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3 per bottle.

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SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT and ALL SORTS OF FEVERS

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Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

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with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.
It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish. The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:

M. T. MADON & CO.
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW.

—:o:—

Panicky Condition In Jute Shares.

Messrs. Moosa & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated 12th instant:—

JUTE SHARES.

The week opened with almost a panicky market as during the week-end there was a sharp decline in the prices of manufactured goods. The panic continued for the first three days of the week during which Hessians dropped from 9/2 to lowest 8/6, and Kamarhattys from 543 the closing price on Saturday last, to 482. Raw jute dropped from 32-10 to 29-0 during the week. This crisis in the jute industry to which we had also drawn the attention of our readers in our issue of the 30th ultimo is due to the weak position of several speculators in the jute and the gunny market, who got nervous and decided to cut short their losses by squaring us their commitments. The crisis is nowhere near the end, as the stocks of manufactured goods are still very large both abroad and locally. Mills have still to sell large quantities for forward deliveries which they are unable to sell in the absence of good parties as buyers. The Political situation is nothing better yet and is likely to discourage any large buying. For reasons stated above the profits of the mills have been and will be considerably reduced.

Taking all this into ascount, we do not look for any appreciable improvement. There may be off and on a slight recovery, which we do not think is likely to last. Market at the close was dull and depressed with a panicky feeling.

We give below a comparative statement of quotations ruling on different dates which will be found interesting to our readers:

	Lowest touched on 17th March 1930.	Highest touched on 13th June when Short time decided.	Last week's closing price.
Hessian (Fatka)	10-9	11-9	9-5
Jute Newcrop	48-4	48-12	32-10
Adamjee	11-12	13-8	11-4
Albion	330	403	380
Alexandra	275	380	310
Alliance	356	462	410
Anglo-India	347	420	386
Auckland	223	302	265
Bally	224	270	235
Barnagore	203	261	212
Belvedere	460	590	535
Budgebudge	415	545	470
Caledonian	570	730	690
Champdany	144	157	153
Cheviat	255	362	315
Clive	33	36	33-8
Dalhousie	340	495	448
Delta	420	585	525
Empire	51	63	55-8
Fortgloster	690	790	715
Ft. William	280	363	315
Ganges	420	480	490
Gondalpara	940	1,140	1,100
Gourepore	346	460	450
Hooghly	79	93	79
Howrah	50-8	51	50
Hukumchand	24	25-12	24-4
India	210	275	245
Kamarhatty	460	620	546
Kanknarrah	382	488	457
Kelvin	750	870	780
Kinnison	800	930	880
Lansdowne	205	262	225
Lawrence	570	700	610
Lothian	398	550	470
Naihati	450	540	520
National	24-4	30	27-10
Newcentral	525	680	550
Northbrook	56	69	68
Nuddea	43	47	42-8
Orient	253	330	300
Presidency	8	9-10	8-8
Reliance	71-12	82	78
Standard	345	415	360
Union	485	635	575-12
Waverly	7	7-8	5

JUTE FABRICS.

Both the Hessians and Heavy-goods market ruled dull and depressed and the prices declined all round. There has been a moderate business done by the speculators but in almost all the cases sellers predominated. Consuming centres continue entirely disinterested and therefore shippers have shown very little interest. Market had reacted once to some extent and there was a slight steadiness in prices but weakness again prevailed in the market and prices sagged all round. Market at the close was dull and lifeless. Fatka Hessians opened at Rs. 9-5, lowest touched at Rs. 8-6, highest Rs. 9-5 and closed at Rs. 8-7.

The prices for the P./D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters.	11 Porters.
Opened at Rs.	9-3	12-2
Highest at Rs.	9-3	12-2
Lowest at Rs.	8-6	11-6
Closed at Rs.	8-6	11-6

RAW JUTE.

Market kept dull and declining throughout the period under review, and the prices dropped considerably on selling pressure by "Bulls", Mills displayed very little interest at the declining levels. Upcountry markets show a steady decline and the position all round is depressed. Market at the close was dull and depressed with sellers predominating. Prices during the week fluctuated as under:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Opened at Rs.	33-4	32-12
Lowest at Rs.	28-8	28-13
Highest at Rs.	33-4	32-12
Closed at Rs.	28-9	28-14

COALS.

This section has experienced a heavy fall all round and although it is difficult to account for the reason, it has undoubtedly been aggravated by the recent drop in the prices of jute shares. Bengal were marked down to Rs. 440 and there are now sellers at Rs. 430. Burrakur were quoted down to Rs. 15-0 cum-dividend. Bokaro and Ramghur came to business at Rs. 11-4 and there are sellers of Burradhemo below Rs. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There has been no feature of outstanding interest in this section and prices, on balance, shew no material change.

Iron and Steel issues are freely on offer with Indian Iron and Steel at Rs. 6-8 and Bengal Iron in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5. In the Engineering group Burn & Co. (ordy.) were no better than Rs. 210 while Indian Standard Wagon (ordy.) were dealt in at Rs. 25. Marshalls changed hands at Rs. 1-12 and Thornycrofts were mentioned at Ans. 10. Electrical shares met with more sellers than buyers, and a small turnover resulted. Bengal Telephone (ord.) came to business at Rs. 11-4 while Patna Electrics were rather lower at Rs. 14-8.

COTTONS.

Only a few insolated deals were reported in this section at lower levels. Cawnpore Textile were dealt in at Rs. 2-4 and Kesoram (ordy.) changed hands at Rs. 3-4. Dunbar Cotton (ordy) were no better than Rs. 145 and Bengal-Nogpore (ordy.) Rs. 32.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

JUNE 1930.

Supplement to the "Indian Trade Journal" dated 28th August states that during the month of June, 1930. 41 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1.33 lakhs as against 75 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,57 lakhs in the preceding month and 46 companies with Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 17 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 65 lakhs. Of the companies registered in June, Gogalbhai Jute Mills, Bengal, had the largest amount of authorised capital, viz. Rs. 45 lakhs. Eighteen companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 8,24 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of June, 1930. Five companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 71 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st June, 1930, were finally dissolved during the month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 52 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of June, 1930.

LONDON SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-4-9.

London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-11-6.

Turner and Newall £3-2-6.

Associated Electrical Industries £1-4-9.

Attock Oil £1-5-0.

Associated Portland Cement £1-5-7 1/2.

Underground Electric Railways £1-4-9.

Electric Supply Corpn. £2-6-6.

Snia Viscosa £0-8-6.

Beira Railways £1-0-9.

County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-6-9.

Marconi International Marine £1-16-10 1/2.

Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-7-0.

General Elec. Ord. £2-8-3.

London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-13-9.

L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £41-15-0.

International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 17-1/2.

Malayalam Plantations £0-14-9.

British Burma Petroleum £0-4-0.

Soudan Plantations Syndicate £2-3-9.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-13-9.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-6-6.

Wm. Cory and Son £2-19-3.

Market dull and uninteresting. Stock of rubber in the U. K. 114,029 tons.

Increase on week 1,040 tons.

INDIAN MILLS COTTON CONSUMPTION.

July 1930.

Statement of Indian Cotton consumed in Mills in India, issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act. 1923 by mills in British India, and on Voluntary Returns from or yarn production figures of mills in Indian States.)

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India during July 1930 164,301; during July 1929 147,288; since 1st September 1929 1,916,339; during corresponding period 1928 1,554,309.

Indian States during July 1930 27,760; during July 1929 23,629; since 1st September 1929 288,220; during corresponding period 1928 252,286.

Total during July 1930 192,061; during July 1929 170,917; since 1st September 1929 2,204,559. during corresponding period 1928 1,806,575

BERAR COTTON CROP.

—:o:—

Too Much Rain.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Khamgaon, September 13.

During the last week, Berars had more rains than those required.

The continual torrential rains during the past week threatened to do more harm than good to crops.

Reports of the crops being washed off have reached us from certain quarters, and should the much needed break not take place in a day or two, serious damage to crops more particularly of cotton is apprehended.

Cotton plants are generally in flowers, and look very healthy and should the desired break take place the reduction of 8 per cent. acreage over that of last year is bound to be compensated by the total yield.

Should however, the present rainy weather continue, the cotton plants might turn yellow and the flowers stand the risk of being shed down.

In short nothing can at present be said of the surety of the crops, as the fate of the crops mainly depends upon the turn and the present weather takes.

Weather is warm and thickly cloudy indicating a further fall of the unwelcome rains.

Serious damage both to lives and property has been done at Malkapur, Nandura and Khamgaon, owing to the floods due to the unprecedented rain fall which has broken the past records.

The total rainfall, which in the last week was 11 inches, has till now been more than the 30 inches.

Saberkantha Boarding House,
MUMBADEVI, BOMBAY, 2.

GANDHI CAP IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

India's Symbol Of Sacrifice And Nonviolence

The "New York Times" wrote in mail week:—

An interesting display of a Gandhi cap and Takli is attracting attention to the "Times" window today.

The Gandhi cap and the spinning instrument were given to the "Times" for display by Mr. George M. Gray to whom they were sent by M. C. Modi of Bombay.

The Gandhi cap is now barred in most places in India and especially at such places as Sholapur. Merchants have been imprisoned for ten years and fined from 200 dols. to 3,600 dols. for the wearing of the cap.

The Gandhi cap has come to suggest that the wearer accepts the creed and policy of Mahatma Gandhi, and especially his creed of "non-violence." The wearer is presumed to be a truthful and straightforward person, one who is prepared to put in his every effort to win freedom for his country, one who has simplified his habits of life and is prepared to be known as one of the masses than of the classes.

A SATYAGRAHI.

The wearer is assumed to have imbibed the spirit of Satyagrah of absolute adherence to truth and self-suffering without inflicting any violence or injury to his opponent. He is absolutely unarmed and receives blows in mute silence without raising even a finger.

A Gandhi cap wearer is believed to the gentle, helpful, tolerant and incorruptible.

Against these caps a crusade has been launched by the Government and the wearer is penalized. The caps cost about ten cents, and are easily washable, being pure white, light cool, and refreshing.

WHAT BOMBAY DOES.

In Bombay to-day out of a total male population of 6,000,00 more than 400,000 people are wearing Gandi caps.

The Takli is a small instrument used to spin yarn. It is easily handled. Most of the Indian mass population has taken to hand spinning.

India has determined to oust all English cloth and to make up for the shortage of yarn and cloth it is enjoined by the Indian National Congress on every member to spin at least 125 yards, every day. In Bombay to-day 600,000 are spinning on the Takli."

INDIAN SAINT MIRABAI.

—:o:—

Sjt. Kshiti Mohan Sen's Discourse.

A most interesting and edifying lecture organised by the Nari Shiksha Pratisthan of Calcutta was delivered last week by Sj. Kshiti Mohan Sen. The subject of the lecture was the life of the popular Indian Saint Mirabai. The name of Mirabai is familiar to all, but there has been very little discussion about her wonderful and saintly life, so Sj. Sen's lecture was heard by his large audience with the deepest interest. But it was not the subject alone which made the lecture a success. Sj. Kshiti Mohan Sen's wonderfully interesting way of delivering the lecture held his hearers spellbound. The beautifully simple language he used to make the sublime life of Mirabai a subject easily comprehensible to all, and his sparkling wit which found vent now and then during his discourse, appealed to all present and when the lecture was over, it left the audience regretting that the two hours had passed so quickly. Sj. Himanshu Datta entertained the audience with his excellent songs which were particularly appropriate to the subject of the lecture. The exquisite melody of his voice charmed the hearers and raised their thoughts to a higher and nobler atmosphere. The large hall was packed to its utmost capacity and there was not a single person present who did not consider the evening well-spent. Assuredly the great credit is due to the management for having stabilised and pouplarised the Institute within one month of its existence.—"Bengalee."

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES.

—:o:—

Revised Rates Announced.

The Government of India have decided that holders of cash certificates, which mature (i.e., complete the five year period) on or after 15th September, 1930, should be allowed at their option to hold them for a further period of five years after maturity, earning interest thereon at the rate of 2 annas (on a cash certificate of minimum denomination of Rs. 10) for every completed three months, during first three years after maturity and three annas for every completed three months during the next two years, with an additional bonus of 6 annas at the end of five years.

INSOLVENT FIRMS IN MANCHESTER.

—:o:—

Cotton Industry And Banks.

The staff correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes in mail week:—

While there is general sympathy in Manchester cotton quarters with the policy of the banks in regard to the cotton industry, it is realised among the more thoughtful and responsible that no move can be made except on the basis of a general plan for the industry, and that haphazard schemes unrelated to such a plan are premature.

Lancashire's problem is how much of its present machinery can be kept running, or be made to run again, and the tendency has been for things to be tackled individually and loosely. Everybody is anxious that his own machinery should not be frozen out, but among some quite responsible people in the industry the desirability is recognised of an agreed policy between spinners and manufacturers, as to what part of Lancashire's plant should be kept running and how the burden of writing off surplus machinery can be most fairly distributed.

Under the present system the man who is least fortunate in his appeal to the bank, or other source of credit, is left to "carry the baby", and his mills though they may be just as efficient as others, are forced to close down. It evidently remains to ascertain which mills it will be economic to finance and material for the Government and the Bank of England to consider as a basis for such a decision is in course of preparation.

INSOLVENT FIRMS.

The Government and the Bank of England "are quite serious in their undertaking to finance sound schemes which would fit into the general structure of the industry, but that does not mean they should be expected to finance any scheme which comes along in order to relieve those who bring it forward of their personal liabilities." Nor would it be reasonable for the Bank of England to help insolvent firms to compete uneconomically against firms which have held their own up to now. On the other hand, the Bank could seriously consider whether it would not be cheaper in the long run, and of greater advantage to the industry, for it to come to the help of firms which still have some trade and financial stability left before they too are driven over the precipice.

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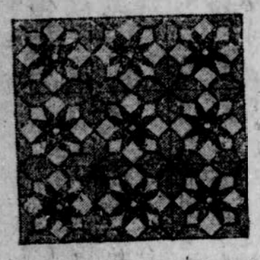

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THE RIGHT TO SECEDE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When that stalwart Liberal, the Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, recently criticised the proposals of the Simon Commission before a London gathering, he put his unerring finger on the "Defence" recommendations of that body and showed how they militated against the "Dominion Status" which should eventuate, with necessary safeguards, from the forthcoming Round Table Conference. He took his stand on the definition of that status by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and argued that, should the recommendations of the Simon Commission in regard to Indian Defence be adopted, India could never aspire to it, wanting as she will ever remain in that essential particular, namely, the right to secede from the Empire when she ceases to feel "the want and the warmth of that association." The speech had a mixed reception in India and our Liberal friends kept a discreet silence over it, having probably had an inkling that the peace negotiations as between the Congress and Lord Irwin's Government are going to be wrecked on that very rock. And so it has been.

But the tragedy is that "the Viceroy or any intelligent Englishman" has no imagination to look beyond his nose to distinguish between the Indian Liberal's viewpoint and that of Mahatmaji and his co-workers as regards this question of secession. The Liberal wants the "right" in the Constitution to maintain the "izzat" as between the other members of the Commonwealth. It may or may not become a live issue with the component parts of the Empire in the future. But our Liberal, constitutionally incapable as he is to visualise a Constitution except in terms of what Chesteron would call atmospheric phrases, would have it accepted, albeit academic. Not so, Mahatmaji. While staking his all to secure the independence of India, he provides for England to remain for ever India's friend and partner. Curious as it may seem, the very condition demanded by the Congress leaders that upsets the Englishman provides for such a permanent relationship. No solution will be satisfactory to the leaders unless, among other things, "it gives India the right to refer, if necessary, to an independent tribunal such British claims, concessions and the like, including the so-called public debt of India, as may seem to the National Government to be unjust or not in the interest of the people of India." If the British Government as trustees for "the good Government of our Indian Empire" had maintained a clean record in this respect, they have nothing to fear. Should, however, there have been any lapses, it is the easiest thing for them to submit the case to an imparial tribunal for adjudication and, after satisfactory settlement, to continue the co-operation as before. Now suppose the British Government, from any cause whatsoever, refuses to entertain any such arbitration. They may not, in that case, be afraid of the consequences of that refusal. Because Mahatmaji and his friends have begun the fight with purely defensive weapons which could not, under any circumstances, be converted into offensive ones. And that is why, when Mahatmaji makes the adjudication of the claims a necessary condition of co-operation, he really wishes India to remain on terms of friendly partnership with Britain in spite of the latter's record in the economic sphere.

In the circumstances, let the the sensible Englishman make the choice between a Liberal who protests his loyalty and secession by turns and a person who so transparently wishes for a life-long friendship with him and will passionately work for it on understandable terms.—Yours, etc.,

RAO.

MR. JINNAH'S LOGIC

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his statement to a representative of the "Times of India" Mr. M. A. Jinnah has declared that in trying to ruin the British, we are more likely to be ruined before we succeed in ruining them. Knowing the developments of events in India as well as in England, it is a pity that a man of Mr. Jinnah's political foresight and sagacity would have passed such sweeping remarks when the molten events in this country are crystallising day by day into proper shape dispelling all the vapours to overcloud the path of British trade and industries. It is a fact and it cannot be denied that Mr. Jinnah's letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has gone a long way to create an atmosphere for a Round Table Conference. But if that is the only consideration that is actuating Mr. Jinnah to attend the Round Table Conference in a feverish hurry without properly viewing the events that are progressing here, whatever may be the sort of decisions arrived at the R.T.C. regarding the future constitution of this country will be as still-born as the illiberal report of the Simon Seven which will under all circumstances be the main document for discussion. Will it be possible by any method of distillation, refinement or rejection to get a drop of nectar from a pot full of poison?

Further Mr. Jinnah has stated that there is no denying the fact that the Hindus and Muslims are not united, a statement when put in so many words will be to the effect that the Nehru Report which was vehemently opposed by a certain section of the Muslim community will also be scared away from the round table. In the absence of the Nehru or the Simon report or any other document of any worth regarding India, will these representatives be talking about the rigours of the English winter or about a successful expedition to Mount Everest and from there a flight to the moon in a German rocket.—Yours, etc.,

N. SUBRAMANIAM.

"SWASTIKA LEAGUE."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter published by you in your to-day's issue under the heading "Swastik League" and unsigned signature, "Victim of Pseudo-Prussianism", is a silly outburst of bad liver and spleen. It is significant that this victimised dignitary has chosen to remain incognito, as otherwise he is perhaps afraid of being looked upon as a sentimental fool or a vindictive gentlemen, seeking the courtesy of newspapers to vent his spite for the slightest troubles, least important in public life. Why he should elect this manner of shouting his little grievance so publicly passes my undertanding. The best way of having the proper reform expected by this "Victim" was to report the matter to the proper Authorities of the League and having a respectful redress of his grievance, instead of thus making a mountain out of a molehill and thus scandalise or attempt to bring into disrepute an Institution well-known latterly to Bombay for its self-sacrificing, noble and sincere service of the National Cause, I should say Humanitarian Cause. He has yet to learn to forget such petty considerations and rise above them, by ignoring the alleged default of an overzealous volunteer and thus avoid the calumny to the whole Institution for the default of a solitary member in the manner he has done.

Let me frankly tell "Victim" that I have nothing to do with this League, but I have watched its activities publicly at various places in this City, with nothing but the greatest respect and admiration. I therefore hold no brief for the Institution.

"Victim," need not sneer at the most useful training that this institution has been imparting to the youngmen of this city and if he ever has seen them marching along, he shall have to certify to the splendid and impressive picture they make up. If the defaulting volunteer has been over-zealous in insisting on the discipline that he expected of this "Victim," by virtue of the orders of the Local Management in the Lane who must have requisitioned the services of these volunteers to maintain order against garrulous and inconvenient visitors, it can be very well be excused. It could serve no useful purpose to make a public grievance of it and to flaunt condemnations in the newspapers. If he was really earnest about discipline and respect being maintained by the volunteer he should have approached the Executive of the League, the proper authority to take the most effective disciplinarian action against the volunteer.

I would only refer "Victim" to page number 4 of your to-days paper and to take the trouble of reading the testimonial of a young girl, writing in eulogistic terms about the Volunteers of the League under the heading "A Landslide." I would urge "Victim" to look at his picture and at the young girl's. Does "Victim" know what these very volunteers did at the recent affray at Dharawi at dead of night when it was pitch dark, and that they had to remove the wounded under the wick of a candle light, as I am reliably informed exposing their very lives to a very possible danger.

As I have said we ought to cultivate the habit of generosity and liberality of heart especially towards such self-sacrificing institutions, and must know the Right Thing to do, rather than indulge in attacks, for the omissions of an erring member of such budding and self-sacrificing institutions.

In the interests of the public even, such utterances prejudice the minds of the public for nothing and it is desirable that if we want to have a proper redress of our grievance, we should seek the proper channels, and surely not the one that this Solomn "Victim" has sought.—Yours, etc.,

ROBERT BROWN.

A WORD TO MR. ADI K. SETT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Adi K. Sett's letter in to-day's "Times of India" supporting Mr. G. M. Rose in his formation of Indo-European Association is another proud march of this stout and staunch loyal Parsi. Let Mr. Rose, now without delay start his Indo-European Association as ample support is offered by this gentlemen who deserves to be elected their first President. His comments are not worth replying to but for the fact that he has seen his way to run down Congress by his baseless allegations. It seems Mr. Adi is suffering from Congress fever, as he has the audacity to say that Congress non-violence move is an indirect form of violence, anarchy and revolt. I wish he had abstained himself from expressing this great thought from his fertile brain. Let me define to him what Congress is. It is nothing else but the majority of India's population united together to fight for her birth right of freedom and be masters in their own home. Why the majority of people have joined the Congress is because they have seen that all sorts of persuasion and requests to the Government to change their Fiscal policy and their methods of internal administration in order to uplift the cause of India, have had no response. Congress came forward to rescue them, and started the non-violent fight.

So Mr. Adi Sett must note that Congress is not a menace or a danger to the prosperity of the country but it stands to save of millions from proverty and ruin. Let Mr. Rose rejoice in his finding in Mr. Adi Sett a great patriot and supporter of his new Association. Thanks to Mr. Adi Sett, for informing the public that he is well connected with some Indian Chiefs and with the present wireless world. Let us rejoice that with the election of Mr. Adi Sett as President of the Indo-European Association, Congress will be crushed and with its death the National Flag will disappear and the Union Jack will be raised at the Congress House. But what about the unity about which he is so very uncertain. Let all members of R.T.C. join the said Association and elect Mr. Adi Sett as their spokesman.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

MR. PURANI.

—:o:—

Treated As Ordinary Convict.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As you are perhaps aware Mr. Chhutulal Balkrishna Purani, M.A. of Broach is sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. He was charged under the Cinema Act for exhibiting Mahatmaji's March film. The day on which the film is said to have been shown, Mr. Purani was absent from Broach as he had gone to see Dr. Chandulal at Yervada Jail. However as a Trustee of the Seva Ashram he is given three months' simple. He is in Sabarmati jail. I saw him on the 3rd instant. He is treated and kept as a criminal class prisoner that is, not even as a "C" class political prisoner I really cannot understand why it should be so. He is one of the most prominent of workers in Gujarat. He is a M.A. of Bombay University was Professor of both Lahore and Baroda colleges.

Will you through your paper kindly try to bring this fact to notice and oblige.—Yours, etc.

H. MALVA.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMA SAMAJ AND MR. CHANDAVERKER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will permit me to give vent to my feeling towards the action of Mr. V. N. Chandaverker in voting against the hoisting of the National Flag over the Municipal premises, through the valued columns of your well esteemed paper.

Mr. Chandaverker earned his seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation through the solid support of the Goud Saraswats of Bombay and by voting against the National Flag he has disappointed his electorate. This action of his has come as a surprise. His career in the Corporation has so far been pro-electorate and so an explanation from him is due to them for such a change on his part.

The Bombay Karnatakis have rightly condemned his action, and the Goud Saraswat Brahman Samaj are likely to follow suit as it is the latter Samaj also who took keen and active interest in his election. It was some of the members of this Samaj who had taken him from door to door to collect votes during his election campaign. Now I ask the Samaj whether Mr. Chandaverker (who is one of their patrons) has done the right thing and if they think otherwise what steps they intend taking to express their disapproval of this change in his attitude.—Yours, etc.,

"A GOUD SARASWAT"

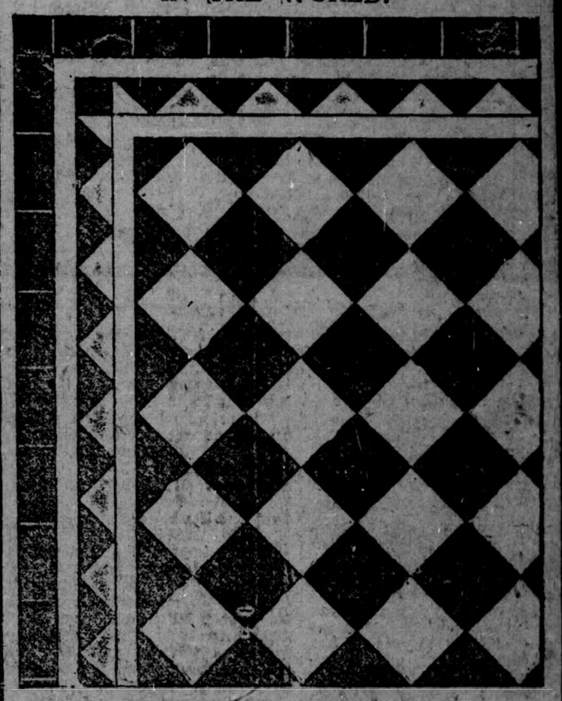
Bombay, Sept. 16.

LONDON, September 17.

Geneva.—The Assembly has unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of forming a Committee of representatives of European members of the League to pursue an enquiry into M. Briand's plan as proposed in the draft resolution submitted to it by 27 European States.—Reuter.

Mr. Smith who was testing a "Tiger Moth" machine in preparation for the air races on Saturday was travelling at 180 miles per hour at an altitude of 150 feet. The Engine apparently failed and Smith was flung out.—Reuter.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



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GEORGE SLOCOMBE, Esqr.
Says:—
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, Sjt. Keshavrao Shamrao Talpade will deliver a lecture in English, on "Art and its relation to Life" to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar. Prof. Moreshwar Ganpat S. Rao presiding.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21

Congratulatory meeting in honour of Vir Nariman and national workers, Empire Theatre 10 a.m.

Meeting to congratulate G Ward jail-returned Satyagrahis. Procession 4 p.m.; meeting 6 p.m.

Merchants' protest against R. T. Conference, Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi, Sjt. M. K. Matani presiding.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

SELF-EDUCATION AND SELF-GROWTH.—Is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:

The N. Y. K. steamer "Malacca Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th October.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Hongkong Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 21st inst.

EXHIBITION OF SWADESHI GOODS AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under auspices of the Santa Cruz Swadeshi Prachar Mandal an exhibition of pure Swadeshi cloth and other articles will be held at Seth Kanji Karsondas' Anand Bhuvan at Godbunder Road tomorrow (Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 121 noon and from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

INDIAN PUNCTURE PROOF PATENT.

We draw the attention of our readers to an interesting advertisement in connection with an "Indian Puncture Proof Patent," which advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue.

FLAG SALUTATION.

A flag salutation ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday) in New Patker's Blocks at Bandra when Mahatma March Scenes will be exhibited. The programme is as follows:— 8-0 a.m. Flag Salutation. 8-30 a.m. Hindustani Seva Dal Parade. 9 to 11 a.m. Songs by Prabhat Ferries. 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. Dialogues and Garba. 8-30 to 11 p.m. National Songs.

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERI SANGH.

Under the auspices of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh there will be a procession of all the Prabhat Pheries. The procession will start at six in the morning on Monday (the 22nd inst.) from the Fanaswadi Naka and will take the following route:

There will be also a general gathering at the Chawpaty, the procession and the meeting will terminate after the song of "Vande Mataram". The route will be as under: Fanaswadi Naka, Kalbadevi Road, via Dadisheth Agiary Lane, Princess Street, Zaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Back Road, Congress House and Chawpaty.

In aid of Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh there will be two performances on Saturday the 20th inst., at nine in the evening and on Sunday the 21st at 3-30 in the afternoon at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road Corner. Citizens please note.

—:o:—

MARWARI VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of Marwari Yuvak Sangh, must meet in full uniform at 5-30 p.m. to-day at Lalput Vyamthala Maidan, Cavel Street.

—:o:—

AT HOME TO WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

Mrs. Kallyanibai Sayyad, Captain of the Hindustani Seva Dal Lady Volunteer Corp, will be 'At Home' to all the Lady volunteers of Hindustani Seval Dal at 4 p.m. to-day at her place.

—:o:—

THE BENGAL DRAMATIC CLUB

A benefit performance of the play "Premahuti" or the "Love Sacrifice" will be staged to-day (Saturday) in the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, at 8 p.m. and the proceedings of the day will be forwarded to the author.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Bombay Merchants' Protest

In order to enter their protest in connection with the holding of the Round Table Conference a meeting of Bombay Merchants, called under the auspices of the Bombay Merchants' Mahamandal and other commercial bodies, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi, at 5-30 p.m., Sjt. Mathuradas K. Matani presiding.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

Desh Sevik Sangh

—:o:—

PICKETING SEVIKAS.

Sewikas are requested to come for picketing to-day at the respective time assigned to them.

All Sewikas are reminded that if they have to remain absent, they should inform their group-leaders before hand.

We regret that yesterday in the announcement of groupleaders, we forgot to mention the name of our energetic Sikh groupleader Shrimati Harnamkuvar who has been doing splendid work.

NATIONAL GIRL GUIDS.

—:o:—

All those who are interested in the National Girl Guide movement are invited to come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala, C. P. Tank Road, to-day at 6 p.m.

DRILL CLASS OF SEWIKAS.

The Drill Class of Sewikas will begin from Wednesday the 24th September. The candidates should come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala at 4 p.m.

National Flag Satutation

—:o:—

The National Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed at the following places to-morrow (Sunday) between 5-30 a.m. and 9 a.m.:—

(1) Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, Argyl Road, Carnac Bunder;

(2) Vadgadi, near Koliwada, Mandvi;

(3) Padhye's Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Thakurdwar;

(4) South Indian Prabhat Pherry Mandal, King's Circle, Matunga;

(5) Pranchal Prabhat Pheri Tarabag, Love Lane, Mazagaon;

(6) At Nagdevi Cross Lane (Barbhaya Moholla);

(7) Seth Govindlal S. Motilal's Bungalow, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill;

(8) Tardeo (Gulab Mahal).

THE NATIONAL MILITIA. SWADESHI BAZAR.

The opening ceremony of the National Militia, Swadeshi Bazar will be performed to-day (Saturday) at Madhav Baug by Sjt. K. F. Nariman at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) and not at 4 p.m. as previously announced and printed in the invitation cards. Mrs. Ramibehen Kamdar the President B. P. C. C. will give the welcome speech.

SEVA DAL VOLUNTEERS AT KHAR.

A party of male and female volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal will go over to Khar in buses to keep up the engagement already promised.

SEVA DAL RALLY.

All the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers of the A, B and D wards are requested to be present in the Congress House at 6 a. m. sharp on Sunday the 21st inst.

For Congratulating Released Volunteers

—:o:—

Bombay "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, has fixed the following programme to congratulate the released volunteers of the Ward for Sunday:—

7-30 a. m. Flag Salutation on Tilak Maidan; 11 a. m. Party by Sjt. N. G. Gor President of this Committee (for Invited guest). 4-30 p. m. Procession.

6 p. m. Public meeting to give reception to the released Satyagrahis.

PROHIBITION OF "LOITERING"

—:o:—

Thana Dist. Magistrate's Order

The District Magistrate of Thana has issued an order under section 39 (1) (m) of the Bombay District Police Act, forbidding persons to loiter in the streets and open spaces in front of the liquor, toddy, opium and intoxicating drugs shops, whether for the purpose of preventing or dissuading members of the public from entering the shops or otherwise. The order extends to all the towns and villages of the Thana District and is to be in force for a period of two months from the date of the order. The Satyagraha Committee of Kalyan looks upon this order as vexatious and uncalled for and is preparing to put up a tough fight.

Workers And Peasants Banking Assurance Society

—:o:—

The Workers' and Peasants' Banking and Provident assurance Society, Limited, will be started shortly to give the peasants, workers and middle classes the advantage of the capital which they subscribe, by starting insurance business on a small scale with convenient premiums suited to middle class people.

FLOOD HAVOC MALKAPUR.

—:o:—

Citizens' Appeal For Relief.

The citizens of Malakapur have issued an appeal to the public requesting them to help the destitute and homeless people whose houses were washed in the unforeseen floods on the 9th instant. It is stated that about 500 houses have been washed away, and the losses caused by damage to property is estimated to be about 17 lakhs.

The signatories of the appeal therefore earnestly request the people of India to help them in this calamity by sending relief in the form of money, grain and clothes.

A relief Committee has been appointed with Sjt. Pimplikar as Secretary, Sjt. Jagannath Brijraj Seth is the President to whom all donations should be sent.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION MEETING

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union a public meeting of workers will be held to-day (Saturday) under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Kandhalkar to discuss the question of unemployment and the struggle for national freedom at Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, Parel.

National Ambulance Corps.

—:o:—

We are informed by the Captain of the National Ambulance Corps, that their Corps was in attendance at the Town Hall on the Election Day (Thursday) for rendering First-Aid, and conveyed about 20 persons, seriously injured, to the Congress Free Hospital.

BATLIBOI'S COMMERCE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union, Mr. R. K. Dalal, B.Com., F.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant (London), will give a lecture on "Some Thoughts on Business Planning" in the Hall of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

R. T. C. NOT WANTED.

—:o:—

PROCESSIONS AND MEETINGS OF PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Sept. 18.

Leaders in West Khandesh are organising throughout district even in the villages processions and public meetings on Sunday, 21st inst. protesting against holding the Round Table Conference under present circumstances and declaring that nominated gentlemen do not represent the country at all.

BULLETIN EDITOR CONVICTED.

BROACH, Sept. 17.

Sjt. Manilal Majmudar a member of the "War" Council for Broach District and publisher of District Congress Bulletin and Police Patrika was convicted to-day for spreading disaffection amongst his Majesty's police force under Section 3 of Act 22 of 1922. Sjt. Majumdar was the leader of a batch of youths who went to Aladar for Salt Satyagraha, where he was beaten by the police frequently. He is also a member of the District volunteer core. He is sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sjt. Rajendra Desai has been appointed in his place and the police patrika appeared in his name immediately after the conviction of Sjt. Majumdar. The "War" Council as constituted now is as follows: President Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai, M.A., LL.B., ex-president of the Municipality, Secretary Sjt. Ramnik Sukhadia, keeper of the Congress Press from whom security has been demanded and Editor, Sjt. Rajendra Desai, dentist.

REPRESSION IN CHANDA

—:o:—

"War Council Dictator"

(From A Correspondent.)

CHANDA, Sept. 16.

On the 10th instant, a complete hartal was observed as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government.

A big procession was organised, after which in the evening a mass meeting was held on the Tilak ground presided over by Mr. Babasaheb Patil, President of the local "War Council". A resolution congratulating the arrested leaders was passed. While the meeting was going on, heavy showers of rain poured in, in spite of which the audience did not disperse.

On the 12th instant early at 4 in the morning two sub-inspectors with a batch of Khaki police and armed police arrested Mr. Bajirao Tukaram, Secretary of the "War Council", and a prominent worker and organiser.

Forest Satyagrahis Jailed.

—:o:—

(Through Dohad Local Congress Committee.)

DOHAD, Sept.

Messrs. Sukhdev Vishvanath Trivedi and Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik who were arrested as Forest Satyagrahis have been sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 206 as fine, or in default to three months' further rigorous imprisonment. Both have been placed in "B" Class. They were given a hearty send-off by the people of Dohad to-day at 8-30 a.m. on their way to Sabarmati Jail.

Picketing at two liquor shops is vigorously going on. Bhil pickets are coming forward, and daily two are arrested. The total number of arrests up to this date comes to 103.

Patel Report In News-Sheet Form.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, Sept. 14.

A new cyclostyle news-sheet styled "The Defiance" in English has made its appearance to-day in Benares, edited by one "Mr. Law-Breaker" and priced at one pice a copy. The paper publishes two pages of the Patel Peshawar Enquiry Committee Report which has been proscribed by the Government.

Cash Balances Of Government Of India.

—:o:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Balance in District Treasuries: 2,43,06 31st May 1930; 2,17,49 30th June 1930; 2,09,63 31st July 1930; 2,31,99 31st August 1930.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India: 15,15,43 31st May 1930; 13,71,38 30th June 1930; 22,69,02 31st July 1930; 16,42,69 31st August 1930.

Total balance: 17,58,49 31st May 1930; 15,88,87 30th June 1930; 24,78,65 21st July 1930; 18,74,68 31st August 1930.

SEVERAL CONVICTIONS NEAR NAVSARI.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Sept. 18.

Under the Ordinance Vaid Balkrishna Umiashankar, Vaid Umedram Atmaram and Bhagvanbhai Premchai Mistry were arrested at Talavchora by a Chikhli Foujdar and taken to Surat by to-day's parcel train. From Jalalpore the prisoners were removed to Surat. Rumours about more arrests in Chikhli Taluka are spreading.

'WOUNDED SOLDIERS' IN CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

One Patient In Serious Condition.

36 cases of serious injuries are being treated at the Congress Hospital while 8 such cases are lying in the Lad Emergency Hospital. One case at the Congress Hospital is considered serious, and the patient was unconscious for a long time on Thursday night. All these persons received injuries in the police lathi charges near the Town Hall.

TOLL OF INJURED HUMANITY.

—:o:—

Analysis Of Casualties On Election Day

In all 221 persons were treated by the Congress Ambulance Brigade alone on the day of the Council election, Thursday.

The following is the analysis of the injured:—

Head 15; chest 21; abdomen 11; ear 3; private part 3; face 2; legs 35; horse push 11; back 25; shoulders and arms 37; slight 58. Total 221.

In these there were six boys who were under 16 years of age and 12 men over 50 years.

(Through Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee.):—

ALLEGED CHARGE OF TORTURING WIFE.

—:o:—

Sub-Inspector Prosecuted By Father-In-Law.

NOAKHALI, September 15.

Before Mr. D. N. Sen, the Sadar S. D. S. the hearing has commenced of the case in which, on the complain of Maulvi Abu Maham mad Fazal Baset, Inspector of Police, Fedi Sub-Division, his son-in-law, Maulvi Lutfi Ali Brunya, Sub-Inspector of Police, Companygunj (Bamni) Thana, now under suspension, and his first wife, Bocha Bibi, have been summoned to answer charges under sections 32 (voluntarily causing hurt by fire), 327 (voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act and 384 (extortion) I. P. C. on a charge of systematically torturing and assaulting his second wife, Nurjehan, the daughter of the complainant, for the purpose of extorting a "Kabinnama" for Rs. 9,999 and a deed of agreement for 40 tolas of gold ornament executed by the first accused in favour of his second wife, Nur Jehan.

The complainant was examined in chief at great length and further hearing was adjourned for the examination of Nur Jehan.

When the case was resumed the accused filed a petition for the postponement of the hearing for three weeks on the ground that being under orders of suspension, he had asked for the permission of the Superintendent of Police to go home to procure money for his defence. But the permission not being granted, he was being greatly hampered in his defence for want of necessary funds to engage lawyers.

The Magistrate rejected the petition and proceeded to try the case.

Thereupon the accused filed another petition under section 526 Criminal Procedure Code, expressing his intention to move the High Court for a transfer of the case to some other Court.

The Magistrate accordingly adjourned the case till September 26.—A. P.

BEDI PORT'S TRADE.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Sept. 18.

During the last fortnight the following steamers visited Bedi Port with cargo mentioned: "Shanghai Maru", 400 tons sugar, "Wardenfels", 212 general cargo, "Trewyn," 160 tons comprising motor cars and species, "Tarantia", 170 tons general cargo and import and 1174 tons export, "Chakrata", 500 tons import and 29 tons exp, "Lichtenfels," 2244 tons export.

NATIONAL GIRL GUIDES.

—:o:—

Those who are interested in the National Girl Guide movement may come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala on Saturday, the 20th Sept. at 5 p.m.

TWO LADIES R. T. C. INVITEES.

—:o:—

LADIES PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha, a public meeting of ladies will be held at Sukhanand's Dharamshala on Monday, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m. to protest against the two ladies who have been invited to represent women of India at the Round Table Conference. All ladies are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept. 19.

Previous closing rate	11.19
To-day's opening rate	11.19
Difference	unchgd.
To-day's closing rate	11.10
Difference	—09

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 206

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Previous closing rate	6.06
To-day's opening rate	6.03
Difference	—03
To-day's closing rate	5.99
Difference	—07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Sept. 19.

Silver ready	17-1-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	17-0-0
	Unchanged.

Market steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Bombay market was closed.

TREAT YOUR CAR with the 'OTOMATIC' PUNCTURE PROOF PATENT,

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Apply:—

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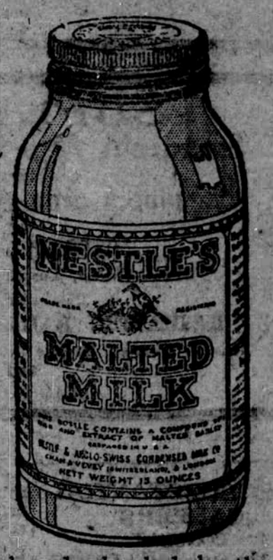
I have pleasure to inform you that I put in 1-1|2" wire nails in two of the tyres of my Austin Seven Car which has recently been treated by you with Otomatic Puncture Proof System with a view to find out whether what you claim for this system turns out true.

I had one of my friends present at the time of the trial when it was found that the tyres did not go flat or that any air leaked out from them. You are aware I stay in the Suburbs where the roads are in a bad state of repairs; I think the Otomatic Puncture Proof Mixture which is manufactured in India is a great boon to owner drivers in as much as one can derive one's Car on such roads without the slightest fear of getting any PUNCTURES and the subsequent mess of repairing same.

Yours faithfully.

NIRVAN, (Sd.) HARIDAS GOPALDAS.
30, Palli Hill,
Bandra,
Bombay, 17th Sept., 1930.

The Health Giver



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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22560

—:o:—

NATIONAL MILITIA.

All the officers and volunteers of the National Militia are asked to be present at Congress House at 3 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, September 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 19th September 1930—Colaba Point 2.60 inches; Fort 0.70 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.55 inches.

Total since 1st June to date—Colaba Point 87.08 inches; Fort 88.11 inches; J. J. Hospital 92.84 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929—Colaba Point 82.59 inches; Fort 115.65 inches; J. J. Hospital 89.02 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929—Colaba Point 50.71 inches; Fort 71.45 inches; J. J. Hospital 57.73 inches.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930.

IN A FIX.

—:o:—

The comments of the British Press in mail week on the Indian situation afford an illuminating insight into the nervous state of mind of the Fleet Street scribes who are supposed to write "authoritatively" on India. The "peace parleys" have been prominently noticed. The "Sunday Times" in its issue of Aug. 31 risked the information to its readers that "these efforts to bring about an agreement between the imprisoned Congress leaders and the Indian Government may within a next few days be crowned with success." The journal hastened to add, afraid of the possibility, evidently, of the Congress participating in the Round Table Conference: "Even though the Conference, when it meets, be fully representative, it still will be faced with the formidable task of propounding a formula for India's future. Merely being representative will not of itself be enough. In the midst of this uncertainty the Simon Report still holds the field to constructive effort unchallenged." The view held by the "Sunday Times" typified the attitude of the Tory Press and politicians but it is noticeable that the Liberal Party and their Press are also making frantic efforts to see that the Simon Report must hold the field. The "News Chronicle" and the "Nation and Athenaeum" emphasize this point. The latter takes Mr. Churchill severely to task for a recent speech on Indian affairs in which he predicted that the Conference would be a "large lively circus" in which "British politicians, divided by an approaching General Election, were to scrimmage about together on the chance of their coming to some agreement." Indian Nationalists would agree in view of the nature of the composition of the Conference from the Indian side that it would, indeed be a "lively circus." About the British side Mr. Churchill, himself having been a member for many years of the political circus of his country; knows best. But the "Nation" as a spokesman of Liberal Imperialism, is wroth with him because he has put the issue so bluntly, although it remarks: "We are not without misgivings as to the outcome of the Round Table Conference." It notices that the peace parleys "have still yielded no results" but from the resolutions passed by the Eurpean Association in Calcutta and by the representatives of Southern Indian States at a conference at Travancore. It concludes that "there is a general tendency to rally round the Simon Commission's Report and to amend it only in detail." Here is a suggestion obligingly thrown out for the benefit of the gentlemen from India nominated by Lord Irwin to the Conference. Mr. MacDonald's dictators, the Lloyd George, Herbert Samuel. Reading Coalition, will see to it that the Conference discusses mainly the scheme provided by their pet, Sir John Simon, and ventures to amend that scheme "only in detail."

While the "Daily Herald," loyal to official Labour and afraid of making embarrassing comments, maintains a discreet silence regarding the chances of success of the Round Table Conference, it provides ammunition to the Tories and their friends, the Right Wing of the Labour Party regarding "Indian policy" in working up a picture of India "in revolt" by featuring an astounding piece of news. On August 31, according to a message from Bombay to the "Daily Herald," 3,000 persons in Bombay were busy chasing an inspector of police! The "New Statesman" imparts the salutary advice that "the suggestion that not only violence but all the ebullitions of nationalism in India can be put down by the strong hand is an utterly vain one" but neither Mr. MacDonald nor the Agent of the British Government in this country have any use for such advice, as is patently evident in the policy of repression and still more repression they are following. The fact is that the MacDonald Government have no Indian policy, the Tory die-hards have the settled one of running down Lord Irwin while the Liberals cannot understand why Sir John Simon should not be allowed to lay down the law regarding India's future.

BOMBAY PORT ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

The Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for 1929-30 makes very good reading,—if we look upon a national asset like the port of Bombay as though it was a business enterprise for profit-making. The Trustees of the Bombay Port have, no doubt, some vague glimmering of the true conception about the nature of a Port Trust as a public utility concern, and they are, it seems, also aware of that canon of economics, which holds that for a commodity or service of such common demand as the port facilities in Bombay the lower the price the greater the demand, and, therefore, the higher the general surplus. This last point is evident in their efforts at reducing the surcharge over the port dues. But the general outlook of the Port Trustees, as revealed in their administration report, for the year ended 31st March, shows a regrettable lack of appreciation of the true nature of a port, its proper place in the national economy of a country. Communications and the transport system have been so arranged, in the British regime, that one or two outlets for the trade of the country practically monopolise the entire incoming and outgoing trade, with the consequent reaction on the national prosperity that we witness. In days gone by India was a land brimful of such entrances and egresses. In the Empire of Vijayanagar alone there were 84 ports, and the Great Mughal boasted of a like number and more through his dominions before the conquest of the southern kingdoms, even though his coast line was much smaller. To-day, practically 90 per cent. of the trade of India passes through the two ports of Bombay and Calcutta, mainly because the main arterial lines of communications converge on those centres, and bring all the traffic to them thanks to devices perfectly understood by the railway rates manipulators. With such an assured volume of business before them, it is no wonder our port administrators have insensibly fallen into the mistake of treating their business as a monopoly venture, with a feeling of vested rights which they are only too keen to resent the moment a side attack is threatened from any quarter. The port facilities in Bombay are charged for on the monopoly basis; and that renders those facilities perhaps as costly as the trade of the port can possibly bear. It may be that Bombay is not the costliest port in India, absolutely speaking; but that does not the less make its various charges so heavy as to demand a searching enquiry. The viewpoint from which the question should be approached is not whether Bombay is less costly than Calcutta, or Colombo, or Karachi or Madras The viewpoint should rather be whether the port charges at Bombay are such as to be most economical to the trade flowing through this entrance and egress, particularly in view of the practical monopoly assured to this port thanks to the railway adjustments converging on this centre. Even that would not solve the problem of the national economy, which demands the largest possible number of such entrances and egresses for the trade of the country; but we may postpone that matter until the transport system is so recast as to ensure attention being paid to the economic needs of the country at large, and not to the convenience and profit of a few foreign business houses, as is the case to-day.

The problem, however, of port administration, which cannot be postponed is the financial position of that port, and its reaction on the trade of the country. The Trustees' administration report bristles with remarks of self-complacency, which are, indeed, not all undeserved; but which seem to a critcal reader to be very much exaggerated. In spite of the reduction in the surcharge the receipts of the Port Trust were well above the estimates by 6.58 lakhs in an aggregate of 281.07 lakhs. The expenditure, similarly, was below the estimate by 2.01 lakhs, or a favourable balance of about 3 lakhs. "Having regard to the increased revenue, the reduction in expenditure and in the ratio of working expenses to receipts (51.50 per cent. as against 51.58 per cent. in the year 1928-29" the Trustees declare the situation to be "very gratifying" and we may echo this part of their gratification. Except during the last four months of the Port Trust year, the trade was good and so the general as well as the special receipts were increasing,—the revenue proper having increased in the year under report from 235.76 lakhs to 246.31 lakhs. It is, however, in the details of the revenue and expenditure of the Port Trust that we find considerable reason for anxiety, which the Trustees' report naturally does not reveal. Of the total general expenditure of 272.11 lakhs Rs. 131.47 lakhs was absorbed in the deadweight of debt charges. The question must necessarily be asked of the Port Trust whether they can find no means of reducing this deadweight of the debt charge. The report shows the total debt of the Trust to aggregate Rs. 22.21 crores, as against the aggregate capital expenditure of Rs. 23.88 crores. The financial situation of the Port Administration is sound if we consider those figures to mean that against a liability of 22.21 cores,—or in reality 21.91 crores,—the Port Trust have capital assets of 23.76 crores. But the critical auditor of the port administration cannot but ask if this soundness is not achieved at undue cost; if the system of providing for depreciation of the Port Trust properties and assets at the rates the Trustees are accustomed to do is not really wasteful and unnecessary; and if, accordingly, a readjustment of their policy in this regard would not appreciably reduce the burden on the Trust which they can then very well devote to the reduction in the port charges to progressively lower levels.

Another question of even greater importance, that cannot be postponed, is that of the overhead charges, and of Indianisation. The economic argument in favour of intensive and progressive Indianisation is that the Indian agency is bound to be more economical, even if not cheaper actually, than the non-Indian agency. The proportion of the overhead charges to the total expenditure is dificult exactly to determine; but, whatever that proportion may be, the problem of Indianisation does not seem to have been earnestly and intensively taken up in the Port Administration of Bombay. Four superior vacancies in the Administration were filled by non-Indian appointments because "no statutory Indians with the required qualifications, experience and training were available for these posts" say the Trustees. Perhaps these were technical posts for which technical qualifications are necessary to insst upon. But what about such posts as that of the Chairman of the Port Trust? Are there no Indians suitable for this appointment? The present Chairman has been given an extension of his office, we are told in the Report, for reasons probably of his own efficient service. But what about his successor? Will he be an Indian? Have the Trustees taken any steps to see that he shall be an Indian? When the question of the Indianisation of the Port Trusts was first mooted in the Council of State, we believe by Shriyut Pheroze Sethna, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, replying on behalf of the Government, alleged the same excuse as is quoted above from the Port Trustees' report. But will the Government realise that many another port administration in the Indian empire is actually presided over by Indians, and that there has been no complaint that we are aware of regarding the efficiency of that administration? Will Government, or the Port Trustees, for the matter of that, recall the fact that only the other day in Bombay the Port Administration was presided over by a Civilian Mr. Cadell, who had no special technical qualifications for the job except that he was a Civilian, and as such a "subjantewala", who could be appointed to any post under the sun in this country? Even if this amazing belief in the omniscience of the Indian Civilian is to be maintained, cannot the Government find any Indian, who is also a Civil Servant, and who can be entrusted with the administration of the Port Trust? Mr. Dalal has been functioning as the chief executive officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for sufficiently long time now to enable us to hazard the remark that the standard of civic administration has not suffered merely because an Indian has taken the place of a European. Why should not another Indian make a similar success of the Port Trust Presidency? For our part, we are, indeed, not enamoured of the civil service so much as to insist upon an official as the only guarantee of efficiency in administration. We, for our part again, would rather suggest an Indian non-official for this job, which we fear can never be tackled by a hide-bound civilian with the same independence of outlook as a non-official can bring to the task. But this is one example,—and the most considerable,—to show how the Port Trustees are ignoring their clear duty in respect of Indianisation and how unless this deficiency is made up, they would have no right to call their administration to be in the best interests of the country.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

—:o:—

FREEDOM OF THE MIND.

(By LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)
III*

The second chapter of the book ("Liberty of the Modern World Harold Laski, published by Faber and Faber, London) is devoted to the discussion of the question, under what conditions and how far is a state entitled to restrict the freedom of mind the phrase covering freedom of speeches, freedom of the written word and freedom of associations. Starting with the thesis that the citizen quite rightly expects his experience to be counted by the State in framing of its policy, the author says "Obviously enough, if his experience is to count, a man must be able to state it freely. The right to speak it, print it, to seek in concert with others its translation into the event is fundamental to liberty. Without freedom of the mind and of association a man has no means of self-protection in our social order." Such freedom and such association may, the author admits, be utilized for purposes that might not meet with the approval of the majority of men. If however a person's freedom of expressing his opinion is taken away or even restricted there is likelihood of all criticism of persons in authority being gradually restricted; and in course of time silence of people is taken as equivalent to consent, and those at the source of power are tempted to believe in their infallibility and carry on the acairs of the State according to their whims or prejudices. Histoy supports such an inference; for as the author says. "Historically, the road to tyrany has always lain through a denial of freedom in this realm". Is there not a danger that if restriction to the freedom of the Press, of public meetings and of associations is continued much longer in this country history might repeat itself here also.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND ASSOCIATION.

Laski makes his meaning more clear later on, when he says that he wants "to show first, that liberty of thought and association—the two things are inextricably interwined—is good in itself, and second that its denial is always a means to the preservation of some special and usually sinister interest, which cannot maintain itself in an atmosphere of freedom." He goes on to say "I shall, in particular, maintain that all restrictions upon freedom of expression, upon the ground that they are seditious or blasphemous are contrary to the well-being of society". That legislative measures should take into account the opinion of the representatives of the people elected on a very wide franchise and that they should have full freedom to express their opinion are propositions that form the basis of democratic form of Government, and their validity is generally accepted. But when the implication of these propositions, that people have the right to condemn the existing order of things even with vigour and completeness is understood, their correctness is doubted and attempts are very often made to suppress the expression of free opinion. Those in power who attempt to introduce this policy of repression, do not realize the fact that the fear of being prosecuted for an expression of opinion does not lead to a change of opinion. Very often as is now happening in Bombay, "the threat of prosecution reinforces the party in opposition and it also excites the curiosity of many persons who in the absence of such a threat would have been indifferent to the whole affair." "No state" says Laski "can suppress the human impulse of curiosity, and there is always a special delight, a kind of psychological scarcity-value, in knowledge of the forbidden."

It is very common for those in power to condemn opinion opposed to their own as heresies; but as Laski puts it "heresies of to-day often become orthodoxies of to-morrow." "New truth begins always in a minority of one; it must be someone's perception before it becomes a general perception". New religions were in their early stages the opinions of one—who was later styled as a prophet or an Avatar (incarnation) of a gods. Even the non-violent, revolutionary method originated with ane man Mahatma Gandhi and was cried down by many as the creed of a fanatic; and though those in authority or those whose self-interests suffer by the movement call it all sorts of names, it has caught the imagination of Gujarat and Bombay and of many persons in different parts of the country. Whether it will succeed in winning Swarajya for the people of the country, God only knows; but that it has won the admiration of political thinkers in most countries and has puzzled Government is a fact.

REPRESSION IN EDUCATIONAL FIELD.

The desire to suppress opinion opposed to that held by men in power has reached the educational world. As in this country, only secular education is being given in most educational institutions there is very little squabble about the kind of religious education that ought to be imparted in these institutions. There has, however, been recently a strong difference of opinion about the material of the Indian History that is taught to our youngmen and schools and Colleges. Referring to similar differences regarding other subjects, the author says "There is a heresy-hunt in the fields of politics and economics, a desire to have only 'true' opinions taught to the immature minds. But 'true' opinions on examination turn out to be the opinions which suit the proponents of some particular cause." In a country governed by non-nationals, there is a greater desire to instil into the minds of young boys at schools the greatness of the rulling race and the advantages conferred by the Foreign Government on the people of the country. Any teaching that goes counter to their cherished ideals is run down as as seditious and anti-Government. Even heterodox economists have to pay a penalty for opening the eyes of University students to the exploitation of the country. When such incidents happen freedom cannot be said to exist.

"SEDITIOUS" MACDONALD OF 1929.

Referring to the English law of Sedition, the author says that "if the law were enforced in its literal sense, political controversy in England would be impossible." He gives instances of speeches of Lord Carson in 1914 and of Ramsay MacDonald in the general election of 1929, to show that these would in the strict literal sense of the law be declared seditious and yet no one even thought of taking legal action against these gentlemen, so as to prevent them from freely expressing their views. Laski recognizes that there is a difference between the written word and the spoken word. As regards the former he insists on full freedom; for unless there is "something supremely wrong with the governance of a State, there is no danger of any revolutionary views disturbing the foundations of the State, as disorder is not a habit of mankind. He quotes Burke to show that popular violence is always the outcome of a deep popular sense of wrong. He goes further and argues "that the best index to the quality of a State is the degree in which it is able to permit free criticism of itself." Later on he says "When they stifle that criticism, they prepare the way for their own destruction."

LIMITATIONS TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Whilst Laski is in favour of the fullest freedom for the written word, he is of opinion that the same freedom cannot be insisted on in the case of the spoken word. A skilled orator can carry with him an excited crowd by his oratory and can create disorder if he so desires. A Government ought not, he thinks, be left to the "tender mercies" of an orator. He adds that "the State, clearly, has the right to protection against the kind of public utterance which is bound to result in disorder". He however holds that an independent authority should decide whether a speech was likely to lead to disorder or not, and in no case the state's prohibitions should be preventive prohibitions, as they were here in the case of Sardar Vallabhbhai who was arrested when he began to speak and before he had made his speech. He further suggests that the trial in such cases should be before a jary as "with the best will in the world their (persons occupying official position) tendency is to be unduly responsive to executive opinions" and more so in a country like ours where there is no separation of the Executive and the Judicial.

"EXECUTIVE JUSTICE" NO JUSTICE.

Coming next to the question as to the restrictions that a Government is entitled to place upon citizens in times of great civil disturbance, as to how the rebel or disaffected should be treated, and as to the power to be exercised by the Military Authority over ordinary citizens not engaged in the disturbance, Laski says, "Here I can only express the view that

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 11th and 15th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

India Must Apologise.

To confound "our local patriots who appear to have grown restive to the breaking-point under the laws of British India", an Anglo-Indian contemporary refers to certain laws and regulations recently passed by a foreign State. According to Law 45 the mopopoly for manufacturing and sale of salt is vested in the State. "By Ordinance No. 13," we are told, "any school student under 18 who takes part in any illegal assembly or disturbs the public peace, may be flogged," while Regulation No. 10 "limits its admission to students (in the Law College) over the age of 17 who possess a certificate of good conduct counter-signed by the Police Department." If our readers can get over the chagrin caused by a recital of the—shall we say extra repressive measures?—outside India, we will give them six guesses to name the State correctly. But they will fail. The U. S. A., Britain or the Dominions, France, Italy, Japan, Turkey, will all be wrong. For the State, as a matter of strict fact, is the Iraq of King Feisal governed under—but need we go into irrelevant details?

The Sting Of The Tail.

But the list is not yet complete. For, our contemporary flings another law on the carping Indians as a kind of parting, final knock-out blow. "Law No. 36 permits the use of the Iraq National Flag for official, priavte and trade purposes; and imposes suitable penalties on persons who pull down, destroy or otherwise show contempt for the flag." We need hardly say that we are completely floored. But we seem to hear the echos of a plaintive prayer, sent up from Bureaucratia "Save me from my friends". As to the rulers of Iraq, whatever their faults, "they seem" as our contemoprary concludes, "to know a thing or two" which is more than what our contemporary does.

Sir John Simon's Apologia.

In his addresses delivered in Canada Sir John Simon is reported to have emphasised that India "is a collection of problems which call for hard study and clear thinking and the best that brains and heart can offer." Further, "It will not be easy to give Self-Government to a people so diverse in every way, and of whom only 14 of every 100 men are literate and 2 of every 100 women." If Sir John Simon were not completely blinded by prejudice he would have seen that this tragic record of 150 years of British rule assisted by British "hard study and clear thinking and the best that brains and heart can offer," is an inescapable argument against continued British domination. What judicial mentality and what political honesty!

Unemployment in Universities.

From the latest report of the Inter-University Board: "Among new inquiries undertaken by the Board during the year was one on the question of the prevalence of unemployment among the products of Indian Universities and the measures taken by them for remedying the evil. This was done at the instance of the University of Nagpur. The information collected by the Board was placed at the disposal of the recent conference of Indian Universities when the question came up for discussion." If all this arouses one's expectations regarding some practical move on behalf of Government and the Universities to overcome unemployment, one is immediatoly disillusibned. "For all that has happened is that "The suggestion of the Universities' Conference that Universities should collect statistics regarding unemployment is also coming up before the annual meeting." How very thrilling!

Thought For The Day.

"Those who accept commands, they know to be wrong, make it easier for wrong commands to be accepted. Those who are silent in the presence of injustice, are, in fact, part authors of it. Liberty means being faithful to oneself, and it is maintained by the courage to resist. This, and this only, gives life to the safeguards of liberty."

—PROF. HAROLD J. LASKI.

HOW INNOCENT PEOPLE WERE BELABOURED.

—:o:—

Graphic Account Of 'Lathi' Charges

MUNICIPAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to enquire into the excesses of the Bombay Police in dealing with Satyagrahis and the people during recent months met again on Friday evening at the Corporation Hall, Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji rpesiding.

The first witness examined was Mr. Damodar Valji Thakar, Satyagrahi volunteer No. 192.

The witness submitted a written statement which began by saying that the Corporation did not appear to have taken any steps to obtain firsthand information about the Lathi Raj going on in Bombay during the last four months. The Satyagrahis and members of the public, who are unable to have any faith in the Corporation, as at present constituted, are unwilling to submit their statements as they have apprehensions that nothing might come out of the same. However, out of respect for a gentleman who requested the witness to give evidence, he had submitted this statement.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMITTEE.

On this passage of his statement, the witness was closely questioned by the President.

The witness replied that he had no confidence in such committees, generally speaking.

This would equally apply to the Patel Committee on Peshawar, suggested the President.

After some discussion, the witness agreed to delete this passage of "no confidence" from his statement which dealt with the incidents on four memorable occasions. His written statement was as follows:

AT BHATIA BAUG.

Bhatia Baug, Incidents. 20-4-1930 at 8-30 a.m.—This was our Salt Satyagrha trial and I believe it was a day or two previous to the arrest of Mr. Munshi. On this morning 63 of us were engaged in the preparation of Salt and I was one of those who were assaulted by Mr. Baker and his two other constables. Not only I was repeatedly beaten for about 3/4 of an hour but more than once bodily thrown out of the Bhatia Baug on the tram-track. I should have thought that an incident like this in Municipal owned garden ought to be unthinkable to the City Fathers.

That day's experience rather stiffened me than to dissuade me from taking further part and hence on the day following or thereabout of Mr. Munshi's arrest after I had got all my wounds dressed by Dr. M. M. Mengle of Bazargate Street, I rejoined on the 22nd idem.

This day was a day of the trial strength of the police force and the unarmed Satyagrahis who had joined in company with me and instead of my giving details here I should very much prefer referring the members of the Committee to some of the newspapers whose representatives have written in the respective papers of what they saw with their own eyes. On this day I received about four blows on different parts of my body, one of them on the chest kept me under treatment for about a week. I do not say anything regarding the other three blows on other parts.

POLICE FATIGUED BY BEATING.

I do not mention how my self and my companions were trampled under by the Sergeants and Policemen to which some of the members of the sight-seers and thousands of the public were the eye witnesses. I am however glad to report that our mission of the Salt manufacture was the most successful because after the resistance of an hour the Police themselves got fatigued of beating and trampling us and of their own accord some of them retired in disgust and that was a signal for the other guardians of Law and Order to follow suit.

SHOLAPUR DAY.

Sholapur Day, at 7 p.m.—On this day near Capitol Cinema I received more than six lathi blows on various parts of my body and the wound of one of these has not still been healed internally, and still paining notwithstanding the best medical treatment that was available for me. In semi-unconscious state I was taken to the Congress Free Hospital but I did not like on regaining my full consciousness to remain in the hospital as indoor patient, having regard to the tender feelings of my old grand-mother who is a most orthodox Brahmin as I belong to the Girnara Brahmin community. On this occasion Mr. Kalyanji Currensey Damji, a J.P. of Bombay, was an eye-witness to the treatment I received. I do not know if he either recollects or has cared to recollect.

AZAD MAIDAN RALLY.

The Rally Day, 7-30 a.m.—On this occasion I narrowly escaped with only small bruises and minor injuries especially as on two occasions I was engaged in conversation with the representatives of La Petit Parisian and another European gentleman who described himself a representative of an American paper but at this moment I forget both the names of the gentleman and the Paper he repreesnted at this distance of time! They were eye-witnesses to the belabouring by Sergeants of five of my companions Mr. D. Healy was only at a stone throw from the scene of the incident and was keenly watching as to how we were being treated.

TILAK PROCESSION.

Referring to Tilak procession incidents on Friday August 1, witness stated:

As I have not completely recovered I did not join as a Satyagrahi that day but I was an eye-witness as to how the public of Bombay were treated at about 10-30 p.m. with the Lathi charge when the heavy shower arrived near Municipal Building and how some of the members of the public have got also further injuries by the barbed wires with which a part of the Municipal Building compound is surrounded which also added to the injuries and the miseries of the public.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

At about 1-30 a.m. one of the sergeant who appeared tipsy and was in Mufti ran after the people who were sitting on the tram lines between the Bhatia Baug and the Fort Street and entered the Bora Bazar Street and he went belabouring the people who were going away and came as far as the house of one of the Corporators Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee. Before doing so he belaboured some of those who were going up in the houses of Sheth Jadu Ragu, Goku Kalya and Padia Sheth in Holichakla. Some time after this I left but my other friends who returned after 4 a.m. told me about two or three other sergeants who were also drunk having belaboured people in Bazargate Street and two of them pointed out loaded revolvers."

Questioned by the members of the Committee, the witness gave details of the various incidents mentioned in his written statement. He particularly dwelt on the heroism of the Sikh ladies who formed a cordon round the Sikh volunteers who were being repeatedly and mercilessly assaulted by the police on the Rally day at Azad Maidan. The ladies, said the witness, told the police "Beat us first before touching our brothers."

The next witness was Mr. S. V. Sovani, Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal who submitted a very lengthy written statement, signed by the then President of the Dal, Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar. The statement gave an exhaustive account of the incidents on various occasions.

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"NATIONAL MILITIA" BAZAR

A Comprehensive Attempt

(By Our Special Representative.)

The "National Militia" has organised a bazar and exhibition to be opened to-morrow evening by Sjt. Khurshed Nariman. The hartal has left some of the arrangements in the exhibition incomplete. Judged by the present incomplete arrangements, the exhibition promises to be a comprehensive endeavour to represent almost every article of Swadeshi manufacture. Metalware, textiles, Soaps, buiscuits and similar innumerable objects for household use have, naturally, received prominence. Textiles have been, fortunately, aligned and unindependent zone. Another feature of the exhibition that promises to be of great interest, is that the theatre improvised with care and thought, for the various evening entertainments the Militia will shortly stage. A detailed review of the Exhibition will be published at an early date.

Recognition Of New Argentine Govt.

LONDON, Sept 19.

Buenos Aires.—Britain, United States and Holland have recognised the new Government.—Reuter.

A TOWN HALL INCIDENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you if you would kindly publish the following information, as the local daily the "Jame Jamshed" has published a misleading report about me in connection with the voting incidents at the Town Hall. The facts are thus:—

About 5 o'clock in the evening of 18th inst. I was standing on the steps of the Town Hall in company with others. Some Parsi voters, after alighting from the car tried to ascend the steps at the foot of the Town Hall. But they could not do so, owing to the lady picketers who stood there blocking his way. To my surprise I saw a sergeant pushing one of the lady picketers aside. She fell down, but stood up and again prevented peacefully the voters from entering. The sergeant this time brushed her aside. As a result she again fell down. This sight provoked me and many others near me to shout 'shame shame.' This shouting continued for about a minute. The commissioner who was standing at the foot of the Town-Hall ordered a sergeant to arrest me. The sergeant climbed up the stairs took hold of my hand pushing me led me near the gate of the Gardens. I stood there and did not walk away. The sergeant, seeing this told me: "You are under arrest." I said 'Yes I am willing" and then joined him to the Police Van at a distance. I was seated in the van. Some persons presumably reporters asked me my name. I gave it. Then three Parsis came to me and asked me to apologise to the Commissioner. I refused to do so. Then one of them—I was subsequently told he was Mr. Chowna—requested me if I would be willing to get down from the van if Mr. Healy would turn up there through his (Mr. Chowna's) intervention. I said I would do so unconditionally. They then went away. After about 15 minutes Mr. Healy, Dr. Nunan and Mr. Chowna and two other Parsis came near the van. The Commissioner asked me for the explanation. I gave him the explanation. He asked me whether I had done picketing elsewhere. I said 'No.' He again asked me if I was one of the picketers at the Whiteaways. I said 'no.' He asked me why I was standing on the steps. I said I had a right as a public citizen to stand there. He then turning to the Parsis, said 'He does not express regret.' The Parsis thereupon remonstrated with me to end the matter. A little consultation followed, then the Commissioner asked me to get down from the car, but not to stand there. I got down, after asserting my right as a citizen to stand anywhere.—Yours, etc.,

JAMHSED CAWASJI KATRAK.

New Parsi Fire Temple, Dhobhi talao, Bombay No. 2.

Sept. 19.

SJT. MANILAL SENTENCED.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 18.

Sjt. Manilal M. Majumdar, editor of the "Sat Sangram Samachar" and "Police Patrica" was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Majumdar was charged with inciting the police. Thousands assembled in the court room to hear the judgment. Mr. Manilal was carried to Sabarmati by Gujarat mail at 3-30 a.m.

SJT. DINKERRAO ARRESTED.

Sjt. Dinkerrao, the third dictator of Broach left for Ahmedabad yesterday night to take part in Ranpur Inquiry Committee. Thousands greeted him on the station. All sections of citizens paid their tributes to the departing dictator. Sjt. Dinkerrao was profusely garlanded and train started amidst the loud cries of "Inquilab Zindabad," "Mahatmaji Ki Jay". News have reached here that Sjt. Dinkerrao, the President of the Ranpur Inquiry Committee has been arrested to-day at 11 p.m. at Ahmedabad. I learned later that the whole committee has been arrested.

SJT. DINKERRAO HONOURED.

An 'At Home' was organised by the members of the Wadapada Youngmen's Association in order to give hearty send-off to Sjt. Dinkerrao the parting third Dictator of Broach. Welcome songs were played by girls. Janab Saiyad Asadali, the President of the Association explained the object of the meeting and hoped that Sjt. Dinkerrao would come back victorious after discharging his duties. Mr. Baberali M. Doctor declared that Ranpur was the junction for Gujarat and Kathiawar and Sjt. Dinkerrao is going there as the commander of the national army to secure the honour and prestige of the country. Sjt. Himatlal T. Chandhi also made a brief speech. Sjt. Dinkerrao paid a tribute to the national activities of the Association and wished that the Association would continue to discharge its duties in the same spirit. After garlanding the honourable guest, all were requested to partake the lunch. Among prominent persons Nawab Mir Gulam Khaja Muindin Khan, Choksi Jaksondas Amritlal, Chimanlal Gundaria, Ishwerlal N. Desai and others were present.

UNJUSTIABLE ASSAULT ON STUDENTS

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Chanculler To Be

—:o:—

CALCUTTA SYNDICFIC Approached

REPORT

—:o:—

After prolonged discussion the Syndicate of Calcutta University at a meeting this evening adopted report of the Committee appointed to enquire into details of incident regarding the trespass by the police in Ashutosh Building, following the arrival of Miss Slade alias Mirabai in Calcutta. It is understood report which in unanimous condemned action of the police in entering the University premises and assaulting students and considered the same as unjustifiable. The report further recommended that the Chancellor should be approached in the first instance for full reparation.

It stated that the Vice-Chancellor must make a statement on the subject at Senate meeting to-morrow but no discussion on the matter will be allowed.

The question of taking legal action still believed to be under the consideration of the Syndicate.

Five more Bengalis were arrested this evening as a result of searches all over city.

city paragraph three women and fifteen male volunteers arrested to-day for picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar.—A. P.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

(Continued From Page 8.)

the resumption of order ought always to be followed forthwith by the normal principles of Judicial control; and that the Military Authorities ought not, save where it is quite impossible for the Civil Courts to exercise their jurisdiction, to have any powers over ordinary citizens." In support of this view and to illustrate how authority has been grossly abused when power is exercised outside the normal process of law, the author quotes the instance of what he mistakenly calls the "rebellion" of Amritsar in 1919. He says: "A number of pleaders were arrested at Gudaspur, where there was no disturbance, taken under revolting conditions to Lahore, and confined there in the common Jail for a period lasting upto a month. They were then released, without any charges being preferred against them; on the evidence, indeed, it is difficult to know with what offence they could have been charged. In the trial, again, of one Harkishan Lel and others, for treason, and waging war against the King Emperor, the accused were not allowed to have a lawyer of their own choosing; a full record of the case was not taken, and the private notes of counsel for the defence had to be surrendered to the Court at the end of each day. Under such conditions it is difficult to see how any adequate defence was possible." He also refers to the flogging of numbers of a wedding party, etc. in support of his contention. He concludes by saying "Executive justice, in fact, is simply a euphemism for the denial of justice; and the restoration of order at this cost involves dangers of which the price is costly indeed."

EXPLOITERS AND EXPLOITED.

Talking about economic inequalities Laski says: "I think the perception of the early socialists was entirely justified when they urged that a society divided into a small numbers of rich and large number of poor persons will be a society of exploiters and exploited." Any attempt to secure equality either economic or political is always resented by those who are in power. "I know no instance" says Laski "in which men in possession of power have voluntarily abdicated its privileges. They say that reason and justice prevail, but they mean their reason and their justice prevail. They are prepared to coerce in the hope of success, and they are prepared to die fighting than to surrender." His remarks about aristocrasy applies in almost all details to a bureaucracy and more so to a foreign bureaucracy. "An aristocracy whether of birth, or creed, or wealth, always suffers from self-sufficiency. It is so accustomed to the idea of its own superiority, that it is resentful of considerations, which inquire into the validity of that assumption. It may be generous, charitable, kind; but the surrounding principle of these qualities is always their exercise as of grace and not in justice." The last two sentences of the book give the essence of the teaching of the book. "Where there is respect for reason, there, also, is respect for freedom; and only respect for freedom can give final beauty to men's lives." I hope this book will be read and re-read by all those interested in the study of "Political Science" and will be found in all public libraries to be used as a book of reference.

(Concluded.)

TATA IRON AND STEEL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING ADJOURNED

—:o:—

After an hour and a half of heated discussion the meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, adjourned to 30th instant at 4 p.m. The meeting was orignally called on the 19th instant but afterwards for obvious reasons it was called on the 30th idem and the original meeting was considered cancelled. As no dividend was proposed to be given under the report called for the meeting on the 30th, a large number of the shareholders came at 4 p.m. on Friday and a stormy meeting was expected.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, who presided moved adjournment of the meeting to 30th instant, and said the notice of the first meeting was given in the press only. No report and balancesheet were submitted along with the notice nor were the objects and purposes of the notice stated as provided in Article 67 of the Articles of Association.

INTERVIEWS WITH RAINY AND SCHUSTER.

The Chairman then read Article 67 and said the Company's Solicitors were of opinion that such a notice was not a proper one and they would be justified in cancelling or withdrawing it. As, however, some shareholders might take a different view they thought it better to hold the meeting and then to postpone it to the date and time at which the annual general meeting properly convened is to be held, viz., at 4 p.m. on 30th instant. Continuing he said: this would also give me an opportunity to explain why the Report and Balance Sheet prepared for this Meeting were not submitted to the shareholders.

After the notice for this meeting was given we carried on further negotiations with Government, which we had already started, to bring to their urgent notice the breakdown of the protection scheme as recommended by the Tariff Board. We had two meetings with Government at Simla and I and Sir Chunilal had interviews with Sir George Rainy aid George Schuster. As a result of these interviews the Directors reconsidered the recommendations to be made to the Annual General Meeting and the Report and Balancesheet which have already been issued and which will be submitted at the meeting of the 30th instant are the result of their considered opinion.

USELESS TO DISCUSS.

As you will have an opportunity to express your views on the Report on the 30th instant I think you will agree with me that it is useless to discuss the same at this meeting. All the notices which are given for to-day's meeting will be valid at the meeting on the 30th and the shareholders at that meeting will have every opportunity of expressing their views.

Perhaps you would like to know the result of the negotiations with Government. We have not yet heard from them their final decision and I hope to be able to inform you at the meeting of the 30th the exact form in which the Government propose to help us. But I may say this that Government have considered our proposals with sympathy and have expressed their readiness to help us.

I now propose that this meeting be adjourned to 30th September 1930 at 4 p.m.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw seconded the proposition.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. Shamdasani moved an amendment to adjourn the meeting to 3 p.m. on the 30th instant in order to discuss the report of the first meeting first and then to proceed with the meeting called that day. He also pointed out that under the Stamp Act the proxies would be valid only for the day of the meeting and not for the adjournment meeting and for the adjourned meeting fresh stamps would have to be used on the proxies.

The Company's Solicitor, Mr. Baker assured the shareholders that the proxies taken for that day's meeting would be valid for the adjourned meeting while Mr. F. E. Dinshaw gave his emphatic opinion that no fresh stamps would be necessary on the proxies for the next meeting and if it was urged by the Stamp Department under the Stamp Act, he undertook the responsibility to pay to the shareholders from his own pockets.

In view of the assurance of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Mr. Shamdasani withdrew his amendment and the meeting was adjourned to 30th instant at 4 p.m.

—:o:—

SIR PADAMJI GINWALA.

—:o:—

It is understood Sir Padamji Ginwalla, ex-Chairman of the Tariff Board, has been invited to become a full-time director of the Company. It is understood his reply is shortly expected.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEAD-LOCK.

—:o:—

COUNSEL'S ADVICE NOT TO KEEP MARKET CLOSED FOR OVER TWO MONTHS.

It is reported that one prominent member of the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange has resigned his seat. It is possible that the resignation may have some connection with the present dead-lock.

So far no public statement is issued by the Board regarding the present situation of the share market. Counsel is said to have given opinion that under rule 183, it is not possible to keep the market closed over two months, and there is no other rule now which will give powers to the Board to keep the market closed indefinitely.

Various rumours are afloat, among which one is to the effect that the Board has secured the co-operation of some local Bank about the necessity of keeping the market closed. Two members of the Board and the President are reported to be going to Poona with the Bank's letter to see the Government officials to get some emergency powers to cope with the present situation which is only known to the Board.

It may be recalled that during the unprecedented Bombay Mill strike of last year, when the share market was closed down, during the month of June, such emergency powers were sought for, but all attempts had failed.

To-day, the situation is reverse, most of the mills are working full time, and some even on double shifts. Demand for mill cloth also shows signs of increasing.

INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Figures About Imports & Exports By Air Mail.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The following figures of imports and exports and unemployment in England will be read with interest:—

IMPORTS.

Date. 1930.	Total. £ mn.
January	101.9
February	88.2
March	93.4
April	83.9
May	91.0
June	83.4
July	85.2

EXPORTS.

Date. 1930.	Total. £ mn.
January	58.3
February	51.9
March	53.9
April	46.9
May	51.0
June	42.8
July	50.7

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Percentage of Insured Workers. Date.	1930 Per cent
End of January	12.6
February	13.1
March	14.0
April	14.6
May	15.3
June	15.8
July	17.1

EFFECT OF INDIAN BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

The following are extracts from a letter received by a Bombay firm from a firm in Hamburg (Germany):—

As you are well aware all the importers in Bombay, Delhi, Amritsar etc., cancelled their contracts for this year's season which, of course, was absolutely unjustified from business point of view. All the export-houses in Hamburg suspended the shipments, but the goods are now stored in the local godowns and nobody knows, when the disposal of same may occur. Of course, these circumstances have upset the whole trade to India causing very heavy losses of interest and other expenses and charges.

However this depression of trade not only concerns Brit.-India, but almost all Eastern and Western markets. The further result of the stagnation is the fact that millions of unemployed workmen and 3040,000 office-clerks in Germany, England etc. are looking out for a job to make their living. These facts, of which you will certainly have read in the newspapers, will make it quite clear to you that your desire to come over to Germany is a matter of impossibility.

"HILAL" CASE

—:o:—

Kakim Ikram Acquitted

Hearing in the case against Hakim Nisar Ahmed Ikrami who was charged with publishing an unauthorised Urdu cyclostyled sheet entitled the "Hilal" was resumed on Friday morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. H. P. Dastur when evidence for the defence was recorded and the accused was discharged as the Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to prove that the accused was the publisher of the "Hilal".

Mr. Walker the public prosecutor appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Nabiullah.

At the outset the defence Counsel drew the attention of the court to a statement appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of that morning in which one Abdullah had stated that he was the publisher of the "Hilal" and he was going to present himself in the Court. The defence counsel wanted the court to read the statement but Mr. Walker objected to it. The Magistrate observed that he could not take notice of any statement appearing in the press. He also consiered that the publication amounted to contempt of court as the matter was still sub-judice.

Defence Counsel:—I sumbit Sir, that the publication will help to stop the miscarriage of justice.

The Magistrate, however, declined to take notice of the statement and again repeated that the practice of publishing such statements was on the increase and as it would prejudice the decision of the court in the matter, it must be discouraged. His Worship said he would have to move the High Court in the matter.

HAMID AHMED'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness to be examined was Maulana Hamid Ahmed who is undergoing a sentence at Nasik jail and was brought to Bombay for giving evidence in this case.

Examined by the defence counsel witness stated that he knew Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan who was the editor and proprietor of the "Hilal". After his (Mr. A. B. Khan's) conviction the paper ceased publication because when the accused Mr. Ikram filed a new declaration a security of Rs. 2,000/- was demanded and it was decided not to furnish the security and to stop its publication. He knew nothing about the cyclostyle sheet as it appeared on July 8th while the witness was arrested and convicted on July 7th.

Second defence witness Mr. Haji Ismail Rokadia stated that when a new declaration was filed by Mr. Ikrami on Mr. Ali Bahadur's conviction a security was demanded and it was decided not to bring out the paper. He had seen the cyclostyled copies of "Hilal" which bore the name of Abdullah as publisher but the witness did not know anything about Abdullah.

Abdullah Alladin then appeared before the Court. He was given protection under Section 132 of the Evidence Act. He was then examined by the defence counsel and the public prosecutor cross-examined him. He admitted that he was the publisher of the "Hilal". He said that he could read and write but when he was asked to do so he was found unable to do it. He could not even give his own correct address or the address of the "Hilal" office. He stated that some person was writing the articles for the "Hilal" whose name or address he did not know. He had seen him about a month back. He was not asked by anybody to come to court. He did so of his own accord.

DR. GOUR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Mazharul Haq Gour who was also brought from Nasik jail in his evidence stated that he was the General Secretary of the Congress Muslim Party. The "Hilal" when it was conducted by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supported the Congress. The cyclostyled sheet which began to appear after his (Mr. Ali Bahadur's) conviction had nothing to do with the Congress Muslim Party. He knew that a cyclostyled sheet was appearing under Abdullah's name but he did not know who Abdullah was.

Mr. Walker pressed for a conviction of the accused under Section 7 of the Press Act according to which he held the accused responsible for publishing the "Hilal" because he had declared himself as editor, printer and publisher and so long as he did not prove that somebody else did it he could not be discharged.

His Worship did not agree with this view. He held that the prosecution had not been able to prove that the accused was the publisher of the "Hilal". It was true that he had filed a declaration as printer and publisher but in that declaration he had stated that the paper would be printed in the Jehangir Alvi press while the sheet in question was not printed in a press but was cyclostyled. In view of these facts His Worship held that the accused was not responsible for publishing the "Hilal" and discharged him.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.

Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh
Penang Maru, Agawa, Kobe
Chinkoa, Robertson, Calcutta
Golconda, Jones, Rangoon
Viceroy of India, Ohlson, London

DEPARTURES

Sept. 20.

Odenwald, Brathering, Hamburg
Barrgrove, Hunter, Hamburg
Ryoh Maru, Itoh, Cossier
Ranchi, Brooks, London
Kidderpore, Woodroff, Kobe

LOADING.

Sept. 19.

Steamer Viceroy of India for London.
Steamer Penang Maru for Kobe

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Ranchi:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Ranchi will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The M M and Company's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Penag Maru:—The N Y K steamer Penang Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Odenwald:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Odenwald, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo and through passengers.

S S Barrgrove:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Barrgrove, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Kidderpore will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
(FRIDAY, September 19, 1930)

3 Ranchi, London, 20-9, M M and Co.
5 Genova, Genoa 25-9 L T and M Italiana.
6 Odenwald, Hamburg, 19-9 Volkart Bros.
8 Ridderkirk, Antwerp, 25-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
11 Barrgrove, Hull, 19-9, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Karapara Durham 24-9 M M & Co.
15 Trewyn London 21-9 M M and Co.
16 Ellora Africa N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Penang Maru Kobe 1-10 N Y Kaisha
3 Chakla, Karachi 20-9 M M and Co.
8 Hathola, Calcutta, 21-9, M M & Co.
9 Kidderpore Kobe 23-9 M M and Co.
10/11 Honolulu Maru Kobe 22-9 O S Kaisha
15 Indira Malabar Coast 20-9 The New Bombay Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Pundit, Rangoon 20-9 T Morrison and Co.
F Jehangir Aden N F, T Morrison and Co.
G Ostenppele Malabar Coast 23-9 Merchant S N Co.
P Jalaputra Rangoon 20-9 Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Morea 28-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 3-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 10-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Jalputana 17-10-30, P and O. Co.
Rezmak, 23-10-30, P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 24-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 25-9-30, M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rannenfels 20-9-30 L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels 1-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Schonfels 9-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE

Tevere 23-9-30 L T Co.
Plisna 25-9-30 L T Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Knoxville City, 2-10-30, M M and Co
Clidulhart, 13-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
City of Harvard 8-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk, 5-10-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

—:o:—

Kaga Maru 30-9-30 N Y Kaisha
Malvica Maru 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 2?-9-30 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 19-10-30 O S Kaisha
Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 8-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Comorin 10-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 27-9-30 M M & Co.
Karogola, 11-10-30, M M and Co.
Khandalla, 25-10-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 4-11-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Swansea N F, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ridlerkerk, 25-9-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, 25-9-30 M Italiana.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora 26-9-30 M M and Co.
Karapara 24-9-30 M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Barpeta N F, M M and Co.
Varsova N F M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Honolulu Maru 22-9-30 O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore NF P & O S N Co.
Penang Maru 1-10-30 N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra, 20-9-30, Scindia S N Co.
Golconda N F, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor N F, T M and Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Hatkhola 20-9-30 M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Foger, 20-9-30, F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India 10006 Ohlson P and O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ridderkerk 3,124 Coerkemp E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Swansea 2929 Field F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, 4,085, Lavaguino, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Honolulu Maru 3540 Matsuda O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3263 Woodroff P & O S N Co.
Penang Maru 3230 Agawa N Y Kaisha

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Barpeta 1377 Partridge M M and Co.
Varsova 1957 Rome M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra 3113 Trick S S N Co.
Golconda 3203 Carrithin M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Kohinoor 3240 Pinson T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Karapara 3722 Maclean M M & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Hatkhola 3220 Hughes M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Kalavati 18-9-30
City of Dunkirk (Boats) (American cotton) 18-9-30
Kalavati 18-9-30
City of Dunkirk 18-9-30
Genova 18-9-30

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

S S Ridderkirk Agent E D Sassoon and Co from Hamburg:—104 cases paper; 25 cases blue; 54 cases earthenware; 50 cases beer; 175 cases wood pulp; 20 cases glassware; 100 cases plywood; 93 cases medicines; 164 cases lamps; 230 cases wire netting; 142 cases pipes; 968 drums chemicals; 266 bundles galvanised sheets; 250 bundles steel circles; 353 bundles hoops; 173 drums dyes.

From Antwerp:—1596 bundles steel bars; 83 bundles steel rivets; 10150 bundles sleepers; 1270 bundles steel joists; 2062 bundles steel hoops; 744 bundles steel angles; 998 bundles steel rods; 1625 bundles steel rounds; 371 bundles tubes; 580 bundles tees; 560 bundles nails; 122 coils wire; 150 drums chemicals; 20 cases chalk; 220 cases bolts; 244 cases glassware.

From Rotterdam: 102 cases schanapps; 222 cases straw boards; 14 cases glow lamps; 51 cases paper; 25 cases glycerine; 430 cases beer; 40 cases gin; 147 cases cheese; 30 cases chicory; 30 cases wine; 164 cases bolts and nuts; 1387 drums dyes dry; 100 drums caste; 425 drums paint; 32 drums lubricating oil; 125 drums chemicals; 25 bundles kegs; 2875 bags vegetable products; 700 bags starch; 520 bags farina.

S S Hilda Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 80 cases pick axes; 71 cases bolts and nuts; 480 cases starch; 70 cases chains; 130 cases nails; 885 cases glassware; 348 cases paper; 350 cases repursor; 105 cases screws; 45 cases bulbs; 165 cases sparklers; 19 cases leonian ware; 49 ?eels iron wire.

From ?.....o:—5085 bags cement.

From Fiume:—7171 pieces deal-wood boards.

From Venice:—80 casks lead; 29 cases paper.

From Brindisi:—2200 bags potatoes.

From Bari:—300 bags almonds.

From Aden:—46 nos empty drums; 26 bundles alkali.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

S S Ranchi for London:—7 cases brassware M M and Co.; 2 bales animal skin M H Ladha

S S Trewyn for London:—2000 cwts linseed oil cakes 2000 cwts groundnut Volkart Bros.

S S City of Swansea for Halifax:—300 cwts mustard seed A Govindji.

For Philadelphia:—12 bales cotton raw Briskey Co.

S S Adenwald for Hamburg:—3 cwts groundnut oil cakes Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Volkart Bros.

S S Barrgrove for Antwerp:—115 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—200 cwts niger seed A Govindji; 100 cwts kang A Govindji; 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Rotterdam: 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 2000 cwt linseed K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Genova for Genoa:—2502 cwts linseed T S Thadani and Son; 9000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Imboli:—44 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Varna:—20 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Naples:—500 cwts castorseed T S Thadani and Sons; 220 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For Port Said:—120 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David.

For Alexandretta:—25 bales cotton twist Phoenix Mills Co; 50 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—1600 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 900 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros, 190 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 450 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 18.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £17 1/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £106.

National Bank of India £39.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £91 7/8.

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. £78 1/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 1/2.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £46.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £64.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £63.

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £86.

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £53 1/8.

War Loan 5 p.c. £104.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £95 1/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 18.

Demand Bills 485.97

KEROSENE RATES.

(BURMAH-SHELL.)

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell cases	8-15-6
Waterlily cases	8-11-6
Firefly case	8-7-6
	per pair.
Anchor brand tins	6-11-6
Swastika brand tins	6-11-6
Rising Sun brand tins	6-9-6
Chukker brand tins	6-9-6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5-5-6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5-5-6
Swan brand tins	6-1-6
Victoria brand tins	6-1-6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4-13-6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4-13-6
Rising Sun brand One gallon tins. per 8 tins	8-0-0
Chukker brand one gallon tins per 8 tins	8-0-0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Buying & Selling Equal.

PRICES STATIONARY

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market early advanced 12 points on trade buying, but reacted later 18 points from the highest level on Southern selling. Prices again advanced on short covering and closed at a change of 1 point. Spot cotton closed at 11 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 10.76c.

U. S. Port receipts were 37,000 bales and exports amounted to 7,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points. There was only small turnover of business and the market closed unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 6.33 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 1 point with October 5.86 and January 5.96.

Egyptian Sakels ruled firm and closed at a rise of 13 points while Uppers closed at a rise of 3 points. Quotations were as under.—

SAKELS.

December	9.66 plus 13
January	9.72 plus 13
March	9.90 plus 13
May	10.08 plus 13
July	10.20 plus 13
Spot	10.52 plus 02

UPPERS.

December	7.30 plus 03
January	7.35 plus 03
March	7.48 plus 03
May	7.62 plus 03
July	7.76 plus 03
Spot	8.56 plus 04

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October: Highest 11.07 plus 12; Lowest 10.89 plus 06.

N. Y. December: Highest 11.38 (11-50 a.m.); Lowest 11.14 (10-11 a.m.).

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market steady due to strong holding movement and good rains all over the belt stopping picking. Think that with hedge selling and probability slight increase next crop estimate prices may be forced lower."

Horuby:—"Some hedge selling but investment buying at declines."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on trade buying but reacted later on Southern selling. Prices again advanced partially on covering.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled under date 18th instant:—

9 a.m.:—Heavy rains in New Orleans district (South-East Louisiana. Tropical storm developing. Signal warnings hoisted lower border of Louisiana.

11-10 a.m.:—Liverpool market steady on fears of tropical storm in Louisiana.

12 noon:—Between midnight and daylight light rains in Georgia. Weather cool.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 6.19; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 207 equal to 4.70. Difference 149 points equal to Rs. 66.

New York May (Close) 11.54 equal to 5.77; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 207 equal to 4.70. Difference 107 points equal to Rs. 47.

Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool Close) October 88, May 86 (American points).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th instant (5-35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Advise purchases on any break to around 5-3/4d."

New York:—"Cotton market influenced by Southern holding, investment and trade buying. Short covering. Hedging continues light. Cotton goods market yarn market demand improving. General feeling seems better."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

October	10.94	—.01
December	11.16	plus .01
January	11.25	plus .01
Oct (New Contract)	10.92	——
Dec (New Contract)	11.10	——
Jan (New Contract)	11.19	—.01
Mar (New Contract)	11.37	——
May (New Contract)	11.54	plus .01
Spot Cotton	11.08	——

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.

October	10.95	——
January	11.20	—.02
Middling Spot	10.76	plus .05

New York, Sept. 18.

New York 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October (New Contract)	11.01
January (New Contract)	11.29
March (New Contract)	11.47

New York 11-55 a.m.

October (New Contract)	11.04
January (New Contract)	11.31
March (New Contract)	11.49

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Made in India by Indians

Sold at all Chemists and Stores

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
India's First and Best Relief—given for Aches and Pains

HENRY'S JVARA-HARI
The Best Cure for Ague, Malaria and Fevers.

HENRY'S OMUM-CARPOOR
The Best Cure for Cholera, Colic, and Stomach Troubles.

HENRY'S KILA-KOLD
The Instant Cure for Colds, Coughs and Bronchial Troubles.

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PALGHAT.
(South Malabar.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed.

SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS are received on favourable terms for varying periods.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS is transacted, full details of which will be mailed on request.

T. R. SESHAN PATTAR,
Managing Partner.

ALL MARKETS CLOSED

—:o:—

Gandhi Jayanti.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

To-day being Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti, all leading markets in the city remained closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Oct. close at 6s. 6-7/8d. —1/4d.
Dec. close at 6s. 6-7/8d. unchanged.
Mar. close at 6s. 7-7/8d. up 3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept. per bushel Dols. 82-5/8 down 3/4.
Dec. per bushel Dols. 86-3/4 down 1/2.
Mar. per bushel Dols. 90-1/8 down 5/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

October 16.05 up 25.
November 16.05 up 30.

Wheat Cable:—

"Tone of market steadier would respond to any buying. Uncertainty of future Russian action depressing."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 18.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	37,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	Opening	Closing
September		6.00
October	5.98	5.96
November		5.96
December		6.02
January	6.08	6.06
February		6.09
March	6.18	6.16
April		6.19
May	6.27	6.25
June		6.25
July	6.34	6.32
August		6.35
September		6.38
Middling Spot	6.33 plus .03	

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about ... ,, 6,66,10,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

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TO BE OPENED AT NIPANI.

on

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY

that is on 2-10-30.

It will remain open up to 12-10-30.

All the manufacturers of Swadeshi goods are hereby requested to send their goods to this Exhibition on or before 30-9-30. cotton-manufactures of Indian mills certified by the Congress Committee will also be kept in the exhibition. Please apply for reserving stalls or other information to the following address.

K. K. TAMANKAR,
Sec., Nipani Congress Committee,
Nipani, District Belgaum.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Scinde Fully Good	3.60
Scinde Fine	3.85
Scinde Superfine	3.95
Bengal Good	3.35
Bengal Fully Good	3.60
Bengal Fine	3.85
Oomra Good	3.60
Oomra Fully Good	3.90
Oomra Fine	4.20
Broach Fully Good	4.30
Broach Fine	4.55
Broach Superfine	4.80

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Address: [illegible]

The Continental Drug Co. of India, Hornby Rd., Post Box 868, Bombay.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

November	9.53
December	9.56
January	9.59
March	9.69
May	9.[illegible]
July	10.20
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	10.38

ALLEGED BEATING OF CONGRESS PRISONERS

—:o:—

Harrowing Tale Of Ill-Treatment.

WHAT A NON-OFFICIAL VISITOR TO AZAMGARH JAIL DISCOVERED.

Mr. Surajnath Singh, Advocate Chairman District Board Azamgarh (U. P.) and a non-official visitor to the District Jail writes in the course of a statement regarding his investigations into assault on Congress prisoners:—

On the 8th instant, I received news from certain private sources that severe beating and maltreatment of political prisoners in Azamgarh District Jail had taken place. On the 9th morning therefore I hastened to the Jail gate with my friend B. Ganga Pd. Roy ex-M.L.C., who also with me happened to be a non-official visitor of Azamgarh Jail. At the Jail gate we were told by the warder on duty, that he could not open the gate unless the Jailor had come. The Jailor on enquiry was said to be ill. We therefore waited for sometime for some other Assistant of the Jail, who was said to have been called out when none was forthcoming for a few minutes and I noticed a warder going towards the Jailor's quarters presumably for instructions, we could see what all this meant. We therefore hastend to the Jailor's quarters and enquired from him what the matter was. He said he was sorry he had to behave like a Jail official towards the prisoners. On enquiry whether there was any beating done by any one in Jail, he replied in a vague negation. When asked to be shown round, he said he could not do it as it would complicate matters and increase the tension in his Jail. He further added on enquiry that he was aiting unter orders and not on his own initiative.

We, therefore, motored to the Jail Superintendent to find out if he had issued any instructions. The Superintendent denied having given any instructions and said we were at liberty to go and see for ourselves. I said he might write a note to the Jailor, for we had already been insulted there and though it was humiliating enough to have to seek permission being non-official visitors, there was no alternative in view of our determination that day to find out the truth. While the Superintendent was writing out his note, the two Hindu assistants of the Jail came on cycle there with a copy of the Jail Manual. They said B. Ganga Roy could not go as his term of membership of the Council has expired and I could not go because I was the Congress Dictator. B. Ganga Roy said he had been receiving notices inviting him to Jail even of late and if the rules were against it, he could have been politely shown the rules even at the Jail gate, when he would have himself not gone inside it. As for myself, I said I was a non-official visitor by Government's Orders and unless Government wrote to me to the contrary, a Jail official could not forbid my visiting it. I occupied various other public offices besides being a "Congress Dictator" and that I never went inside the Jail in my latter capacity but only as a non-official visitor to see that there was nothing wrong going on inside the Jail. The Supdt. however said we had all better see the District Magistrate also about it, when we went there the District Magistrate disapproved of beating, if any and said the Supdt. would assure me on the point by showing me round the Jail.

ATTEMPT TO OBSTRUCT INQUIRY.

I then went in the company of the Civil Surgeon to the Jail when the Jailor and his assistants more than once represented to him not to show me round the Jail. On every such representation my suspicions were growing only more and more confirmed that the Jail officials were in the wrong and had something to hide from the public view. The Supdt. however took me round one enclosure where I found 3 Congress prisoners in each of the 2 barracks and all 6 of them complained of having been beaten severely that morning, as also on the previous day. The Superintendent after this on an Assistant's representation once again, told me, he would now go round and see for himself. I therefore had no alternative but to go out. As I was getting in my car, the Jailor came up to me and said if I intended to take any further action in the matter. I said "Most certainly, because I had not been shown everything." He then requested me to write something in the Inspection Book also which I gladly did. When I had almost finished writing the Inspection note in the office the Superintendent returned and said, he had seen every case and I could also go and satisfy myself that there were no cases of fracture or dislocation etc. and that I might then amend my Inspection note. I said I would gladly do so. I then went round the Jail in most of the Barracks. There are about 50 "C" class political prisoners from this District, Balia, Partabgarh, Lucknow and Bareilly in this Jail and at least three-fourths of them, if not more, complained of having been thoroughly beaten with fists, kicks and shoes. Some of them had been given beating on the soles of their feet. Some of them simply wept and pointed me towards their back, on seeing me. The whole thing had been so done, as not leave any very appreciable marks of injury behind. Thirteen of them had been put in solitary cells—one of them was writhing in pain and complained of severe pain in his belly, another pointed me towards pain in his chest while the third I found lying on the ground wrapped up in a blanket. This is how the Jail people are behaving.

DEAD MOUSE IN 'DAL.'

I made it clear to the Jail authorities that I had absolutely no objection to their taking disciplinary measures against any prisoners in the manner provided by law and rules, but that it had no where been provided in the Jail Manual or elsewhere, so far I knew that severe beating would be resorted to by Jail officials. Here I may note that in most cases, they were beaten because they refused to take their meals, and the morning Channa (grain) and wanted to go on hunger strike because of some unredressed grievance of theirs. Only a week before a mouse (dead) was found in the pot from which Dal (pulse) was being served out to the prisoners and when some of them gave up food for a few days about a dozen of them had been put in solitary cells. The vegetable supplied here at present can more be called grass than vegetables, and the excuse put forward is that at present there is none in the Jail garden.

The Superintendent told me that he would punish those found guilty of beating and I would wait to find what he has done, though I could very well forsee his future actions from his remark that he could not find any (visible) mark of injuries on their persons except slight reddishness on the face in one case.

What the People Say

EDUCATION DEADLOCK IN C. P.

—:o:—

What Is Government's Policy.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—The policy pursued by the C. P. Government in regard to this question, though singular, is destructive and short-sighted. It has deviated from its right course of catering for the interests of the students and is more and more after ensuring the so-called prestige of the Government.

The students are ready to attend the colleges and shall try to keep off from 'politics' so far as it is human to do. The official conception of active participation into politics is queer and subject to wilful and irrational variation. There was a time when the use of even Khaddar and Gandhi-caps was a crime. Now it has become an affair quite common and unnoticed. The authorities, and specially the authorities of light and learning, should not confine their outlook to the narrow frontier of ordinary rules and regulations which are open to correction and limitless expansion. If they allow the student reasonable and proper channels for expressing his natural grievance against the present policy of Government there will be absolutely no trouble. The authorities should not underrate the potent forces set in motion by the onward march of the times. To expect the students to maintain superhuman balance of mind amidst the most thoughtless waves of repression is to attribute divinity to humanity.

Such are the conditions. If the authorities think that occasional hartals constitute serious breaches of discipline the institutions can never work—for what length of time it is difficult to forecast, but surely not during this session. If the Government have decided upon keeping the institutions closed for the entire session they should declare it at the earliest date. The schools and the colleges of other provinces are working. The Nagpur University is but a child of yesterday. The half a dozen universities of U. P. will be very glad to embrace their old and forlorn students.

Let the authorities ponder over and make an unambiguous declaration of their policy before it is too late.—Yours etc.,

STUDENT.

Jubbulpore Sept. 13.

ABOLISH SALT DUTY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When the whole of India is being supplied with and consuming Indian made salt why should Bengal alone be supplied with foreign made white refined salt? The answer is that no salt is possible to be manufactured near the mouths of big rivers as the Ganges and the Brahmaputra and the Irawaddy mostly by the soil being unsuited and, secondly, that foreign merchants have taken advantage of this and of the circumstances of their bringing huge steamships of 5 to 10 thousand tons capacity sand and fresh water as ballast and discharging the same to load the rice cargo to be taken to Europe. They sub-stituted salt which was available in Europe only in refined state. The introduction was possible in Bengal and Burma.

If the tax on salt should be removed the Indian manufacturers, especially those from the Coromondal coast, will have no handicap in exporting their salt, as they would have not to pay the present duty which is ten times the actual value of the stuff which handicap the foreign merchants dealing in this importing same have not to contend against.

Indian salt will only be too welcome to the poor Bengal peasants rather than the refined salt provided they could get it as their ancestors were, before the advent of the foreign salt.—Yours etc.,

V. K. APPA RAO.

INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your report of my case in your esteemed columns is at variance with the facts as brought out in the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and as they are certain to prejudice the activities of my company, which have been inhibited during the last ten months by the unfounded charges brought against me, I hope in fairness to me and my company you will publish this letter. It was proved:—

1. I did not pose as a "big" man nor make any misrepresentations about myself or my company.

2. That I neither requested nor persuaded the complainant, Mrs. Kirin Bose, to invest any money in my company or lend me money.

3. That my company, the Indian National Industries Ltd., registered in June 1928, was not a bogus one and had actually been working long before I met Mrs. Bose, and would now have been doing well but for the action that she took against me.

It may interest you to know that the Company has without loss of more time begun working again, and will in the near future establish a permanent Exhibition of indigenous products, open a shop and a restaurant run on new and hygienic principles in Hornby Road also publish a magazine called "Indian Business" before the end of the month.

I again repeat that your report misrepresents the facts of my case, and will prejudice the success of my Company and also harm my personal reputation, therefore I would ask you to be so good as to publish this letter.

I am sending herewith my statement before the Court which has been proved true, so that you may satisfy yourself.

Thanking you in anticipation for the justice you will do me by publishing my letter.—Yours, etc.,

W. H. R. MURRAY,
For the Indian National Industries Ltd.,
Managing Director.

SHIFT SYSTEM IN BOMBAY SCHOOLS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The idea of a shift system is a new one, and the Bombay Municipal Scrools' Committee propose to introduce it very shortly in Municipal Schools. It is a system by which one teacher will be taking two classes, one after the other, each being of 2½ to three hours per day. This system if successful will save men and money of the Schools Committee for teaching the same number of students as it exists to-day.

The Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee have a strong desire to provide at least primary education for all students in the City. Such children are approximately one lack. According to the present system, they are quite unable to impart even the lower primary education to all students for want of sufficient funds. So the Schools' Committee are thinking to begin as an experiment, the shift system in their Schools as soon as possible.

Now, about twenty five thousand children receive primary education. The Committee spend about twenty five lakhs of rupees per year on it. Besides these there are seventy five thousand children more which are to be taught. The Committee want, of course, seventy five lakhs of rupees to educate them according to the present system, but they have not sufficient money with them.

They, therefore, propose to adopt a shift system; by this they can give necessary education viz. reading, writing, and arithmetic to the above children by spending only about thirty seven lakhs of rupees. By this system every teacher will have to teach two classes each for two and half or three hours every day. Such a teacher will be paid ten rupees extra per month as a special duty allowance and the Head-master of such a school will be paid, from five to ten rupees according to the success he could bring about in this shift system.

Thus the Schools Committee will save one room, one teacher and one set of all educational articles. Hence this Shift System is a very useful devise as it will save time, money and labour even.

At present some municipal teachers are nervous because they think this system will decrease the teachers' staff. But this fear of the teachers groundless, because if the Shift System will be a workable system then the Schools' Committee will have to increase the number of teaches. They should therefore, not be afraid.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. JOSHI.
Nutan Dongari Municipal Marathi Boys School
Bombay No. 9.

September 8.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON AND PROTECTION TO INDIAN WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the 13th instant, Sir Victor Sassoon deplores the condition of the Indian woollen industry and definitely puts forth his opinion that it is in need of protection against Italian and foreign competition. If this is so, will Sir Victor Sassoon take steps to apply to the Government of India for getting protection or will he at least join the other Indian woollen manufacturers in his demand?

So far as I know, a representation setting forth the reasons for granting protection to the woollen mill industry is prepared with necessary facts and figures, in consultation with Mr. J. K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. The said representation is lying in the hands of Sir Victor Sassoon for the last six months and will he now arrange to sign the said representation along with other woollen mills and take steps to secure the necessary protection to the woollen mill industry, which is now on the verge of extinction?—Yours, etc.,

M. B. P.

Sept. 15.

PETIT LIBRARY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Instead of redressing the many grievances of the members, the Hon. Secretary of the J. N. Petit Institute acting on his own behalf without taking the sanction or even without consulting the Managing Committee has introduced new rules which are not only annoying and absurd but are calculated to put the members of the Institute to great inconvenience. The height of its absurdity can well be judged from the fact that according to one of these new rules no member shall be allowed to read a paper for more than fifteen minutes! Another equally humiliating rule dictates to the members as to how they should yet in the chair and how they should move about inside the Institute Hall!

In this connection it will be interesting to note that when the Hon. Secretary sought to thrust these rules on the members some time back he had to face a volley of questions in the annual general meeting protesting against the introduction of such absurd rules and his proposal fell through for want of supporters. It is, therefore, surprising that after a lapse of years the Hon. Secretary has again come forward with similar proposal and has actually introduced the rules without even caring to approach the managing committee or to take the opinion of the members. Also to add insult to injury the Hon. Secretary has appointed a special "muccadam" to see that the rules are enforced. Personally I have nothing to say against the muccadam but his natural bossing over the members is becoming intolerable and the sooner the Hon. Secretary gets rid of the muccadam appointed to watch the movements of the members the better for the fair name and prestige of the Institute.

Let us hope better counsels will yet prevail. Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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Rajvaid Sri Ramanand Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegram:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta

RHEUMATISM.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930)

"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premanandaji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., "Swami Premananda Ashram", (Post Box 11413), Calcutta, the price being Re. 1-8 per phial"

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Mr. S. S. BANNERJEE,
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WEALTH AND POVERTY OF INDIA.

HOW SWADESHI ENTERPRISE CAN DEVELOP HER IMMENSE NATURAL RESOURCES.

The Bombay Swadeshi League in pursuance of its aim "to act as a source of information in all matters connected with Swadeshi" has begun the publication of "Indian Economic Leaflets" which will educate the public regarding the wide possibilities of promoting indigenous industry. We represent below the first leaflet on Wealth and Poverty in India of which Professor P. A. Wadia and Mr. V. K. K. V. Rao are the joint authors.

RICH COUNTRY: POOR PEOPLE.

The object of the series of leaflets which we propose writing for the Bombay Swadeshi League, of which this is the first, is to present in as clear and popular a form as possible a few elementary facts of the economic life of this country and their bearing on the spirit of Swadeshism which might well be proclaimed as the "good news" associated with the India that is being reborn.

Most of us are familiar with the statement that India is a rich country inhabited by a poor people. That statement sums up the problem of Indian economics. With this problem are associated the hope and despair of all who are interested in the welfare of this country. Despair as the guilty party is man himself, hope as nature is still bountiful and it is not too late for man to reform and transform his land into a heaven of prosperity. In this and the following, leaflets, we shall examine the truth of this statement, analyse the causes of our poverty and suggest measures for its removal.

The wealth of India is traditional: it came into existence ages ago and the rumour of it had brought hosts of adventurers swarming into this land from time to time and then receding with their coffers full with treasure wrested from the Indian people. In spite of our undeniable poverty to-day, the tradition of wealth still lingers and makes India an object of attraction to foreign nations; and if India is ruled by foreigners it is perhaps because of the belief that wealth is still to be obtained from her.

In area alone, India is 180 thousand square miles, of which British India claims nearly 110 thousand. The population of this country was, in 1921, nearly 32 crores of which 25 crores live in British India. The length of the country from north to south is nearly 2,000 miles and nearly 2,500 miles from east west. She is thus a huge country, almost a continent and encloses an area fifteen times as large as Great Britain. Our land frontier is about 6,000 miles, while our coast line is nearly 5,000 miles in length. And our geographical location is such as to favour our becoming the centre of international trade or at least the centre of trade for the Asiatic nations.

INDIA'S IMMENSE NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Our natural resources are immense. We have mountains so high that the very mention of their names rouses feelings of awe in the ordinary individual. The great Himalayan Ranges guard our north with potentialities of hydro-electric energy sufficient for all the needs of an intensely industrialised India. The Eastern and Western Ghats enclose the Southern Deccan with the Vindhyas separating it from Aryan Hindustan. Great rivers run from north to south-east and south-west; others run from west to east and east to west. The Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra, the Godavari, the Tungabhadra, the Kauveri, the Tapti and the Nerbudda are not merely names in the world of life-giving rivers but they also take a prominent place in the sacred lore of the Hindus. Big mountains, large rivers, fertile valleys-these are not the only gifts of nature to man in India. We have every variety of climate in this country. The Indian has only to cross a few hundred miles to find heat instead of cold, warmth instead of moisture.

If we turn to the vegetable kingdom of India, we find the same evidence of nature's generosity. Cereals, vegetables, oilseeds, drugs, narcotics and fibres—of all these India grows a large variety. The greatest exporter of rice in the world to day is India who grows 70 per cent. of the world's total production, while in the production of wheat, India stands third among the nations of the world. Large quantities of Jawar and Bajra—the food of the Indian masses—are grown in this country, while India is probably the largest producer of tea in the world and has a practical monopoly of the jute production of the world. Other crops grown in India in considerable quantities are barley, millet, pulses, maize, gram, rabi, sugarcane, potatoes, cotton, silk, hemp, groundnuts, cocoanuts, linseed, rape, mustard, coffee, opium, tobacco, cinchona, indigo, india-rubber and a variety of forest-products. Our animal resources are equally abundant. As a result of the variety of Indian climatic conditions, the number of animal species found in India is even larger than in Europe and includes both domestic and wild animals. India has a large supply of eatable fish concentrated mainly in Bengal, Assam and along the coastlines of Southern India.

With reference to the raw materials of modern industry also is nature very generous in India. The Industrial Commission of 1918 was definitely of opinion that the mineral deposits of India are sufficient to maintain most of our key industries while an experienced economic geologist asserted that this country possessed sufficient mineral resources within her own borders "to supply very nearly all the requirements of a highly civilised community". The extent of our mineral resources will be evident even from the following simple enumeration of the minerals we produced:—coal, iron, lead, zinc, manganese, chromite, tin, mica, amber, graphite, petroleum, platinum, gold and salt. 22 million tons of coal are annually produced in this country and our supplies are more than sufficient to meet our needs, while India's resources of high-grade iron are estimated to be more than sufficient to meet her demands for a very long time to come. When we remember that coal and iron are the foundations of modern industrial development and gave rise to England's industrial greatness, we can better appreciate the importance of these two minerals in an analysis of the natural resources of this country.

MECHANICAL POWER.

India is equally fortunate in her possession of large supplies of sources of mechanical power. It has been observed that the rainfall and snowfall over India could provide potential energy equivalent to some thousand million kilowats as against a demand for 10 million kilowats a year which would be the highest quantity needed by India with intensive industrialisation.

It is abundantly clear from the preceding survey that India is richly gifted with natural resources. In the words of "The Wealth of India", "with a soil exceedingly fertile and extensive in area, and with mineral resources of varied character and rich in quality, India combines the advantages of large river systems and a sea-coast favourable for commerce." But the kindness of nature does not often evoke an adequate response from man; and man the rebel has definitely marred in India the work of God. We have in India the paradox of a rich country with poor people. This is obvious from the fact that even the Simon Commission estimates the national income per head in India at Rs. 110 per year or less than Rs. 10 a month. With the present trend of prices in India, Rs. 10 a month is hardly sufficient to meet the food-bill of the individual; for the rest he goes practically naked and dwells in places which cannot be even characterised as hovels. For social or creative expenditure which alone makes man the master of animals, the Indian has no resources. The poverty of India then, is a grim fact. English administrators have confessed its existence. William Digby spoke of 70 millions of continually hungry people in India, while Mr. W. H. Moreland admitted "that it is a matter of common knowledge that the present income of the country, even if it were equitably distributed would not suffice to provide the population with even the indispensible elements of a reasonable life." The poverty of India is not merely an absolute fact. The people of this country enjoy a smaller income per head than the people of other countries. This can be seen from the following statement which relates to the year 1914:

INCOME PER HEAD IN RUPEES.

United States of America	Rs.	1080
Australia	"	810
Great Britain	"	750
Canada	"	750
France	"	570
Germany	"	450
India	"	45

Why it is that the Indians are poor while their country can boast of such immense natural resources is the problem that will face us in the succeeding leaflets. For, the time being the point to be borne in mind is this-viz.—that it is man in India who is to blame for Indian poverty. Nature is kind and generous; but man has failed to take advantage of the kindliness of nature; when we talk of the failure of man in India, we do not simply refer to the individual, we refer to the social environment which has moulded his character and outlook, the institutions, social, political, economic religious, which have determined his corporate achievements and the character of his economic contribution to the world.

UNDER THE PICKETING ORDINANCE

BALURGHAT (Dinajpur) Sep. 18

Gopeilal Ghosh, Sudhangshu Guha, Phatik Banerjee and Narendra Sen were found guilty under the Picketing Ordinance, and sentenced for periods varying from six to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The first two accused have given notice of appeal.—A. P.

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The above are on View

AT

VICTORIA TERMINUS

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN WARDUA

Lathi Charge On A Peaceful Crowd

(From A Correspondent)

WARDHA, Sept. 17.

In persuance of the instructions from the C. P. Marathi P. C. C. Mr. Punamchand, president, Wardha Taluqua Congress Committee decided to offer another mass Forest Satyagraha at Salai (a village 14 miles from Wardha) on the 15th instant. The local workers were busy with the proper circulation of the news for the last week. It is said that some stretchers and bandages were also dispatched to Selu (whence Salai is nearly 10 miles in the interior) before 2 or 3 days.

Mr. Punamchand, president and Mr. Nanaji Deshpande, secretary were arrested on Sunday the 14th instant.

DOCTORS PREVENTED.

Some police officers were posted near Salai to prevent ingress to the place. However about 300 men and women managed to appear at the place at nearly 2-30 p.m. The assembly was warned to disperse within two minutes. Defiance of the warning resulted in the lathi charge in which some men were wounded. By 3 o'clock Doctors Ghisad, Pingle, and Waradpande reached the place with their Swastik Ambulance Corps. The D. S. P. at once stopped them and told them to return. He emphasised that he had with him the Civil Surgeon with necessary things. When they were told to occupy one corner of the field and were warned not to join the assembly, since the authorities were to use their lathis again on the gathering.

HUMOROUS MAGISTRATE

Meanwhile the Deputy Commissioner approached them and asked whether they had come with only one stretcher for nearly 300 people to make a tamasha. Dr. Ghisad replied that it was not his business to interfere in his preparations. Upon this the (D. C.) threatened them that he would arrest them if they did not disperse. The Doctors took no notice of his warning and went to take rest in the adjacent village square. There again they were chased and asked to leave the place. Still they stayed there nearly 15 minutes and then returned back.

THE WOUNDED.

The casualties in the lathi charge are 11 out of which 4 are here under the treatment of Marwari Sevasamaj and they are serious. Others are being treated elsewhere. Two ladies are also reported to have been slightly injured.

There was complete hartal here yesterday. A big crowded meeting was held at night in the Gandhi Chowk. Mr. D. V. Damle, of the Marwari Vidyalaya, the next dictator, presided.

—:o:—

"LIBERTY" TO APPEAR AGAIN.

"Liberty" which had suspended publication in consequence of a fresh security being wanted wanted under the Press Ordinance is to resume publication from September 21.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 has been deposited by Mr. D. N. Dutt, who has declared himself the keeper of the Indian Daily News Press from which the paper will be published.—A. P.

Rs. 4-8 Rs. 4-8

CHEAPEST AND THE BEST WRIST WATCH EVER KNOWN

A high grade Rolled-Gold Wrist Watch very strong in construction & good looking of small size. Latest consignment offered for a short period. Indeed equal to a Watch of Rs. 50. Merchants' orders will not be accepted. 3 years Guarantee with an attractive silken Strap for Rs. 4-8 only. Postage & Pkng. Extra.

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Col. D. Dawes Pelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D. B.M.S., Madras writes:—"Kushma" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

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HYSTERIA OUSHADHALAYA.

THATARI BAZAR, P. O. Wari, Dacca.

An infallible Kabach for Hysteria, Epilepsy and Insanity, etc.

Price Rs. 2|2|-, Rs. 3|2|- and Rs. 6|2|-.

M

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The biggest and most reliable Astrological Society in India, and the Far East. Free Prospectus on application. Annual Life Reading (monthly information) Rs. 4. Answers to question varies from Rs. 2 to 25. DHANADA (WONDERFUL TALISMAN). Its wearer gains immense wealth with little struggling and attains to long life, good health, fame, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc. It has wonderful power to give abundant fortune to the wearer to his utter surprise. Price Rs. 7-12. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects in gold tube Rs. 22-12. BASIKARANA TALISMAN. Wear this and keep under your absolute control any man or woman. Rs. 6-8.

N.B.—If not acquitted, money refunded, guarantee supplied.

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President—All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society, 10½ (C), Grey Street, Calcutta.

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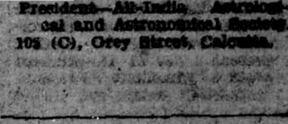

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CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

A Remedy for Consumption Has Been Found.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C362) 118|120, Fleet St., London, E.C. 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. PRICE RS. 3.

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 Per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE RS. 3 ONLY.

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 ONLY.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA,
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WEAK & THIN

children can be made strong and fleshy by reading free book of Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., H.B.L.

PARBATIPUR, E.B. Ry., (Bengal).

BRILLIANT STUDY OF MODERN SEX-LIFE.

—:o:—

Mr. D. H. Lawrence's Latest Article Before Death.

This is the first part of a brilliant study of modern sex life written by D. H. Lawrence just before his early death last March.

Lawrence views on the relations between the sexes to-day have always been the subject of violent controversy. This frank article is a striking expression of his genius.

The article is reproduced from the "Daily Herald."

Most revolutions are explosions; and most explosions blow up a great deal more than was intended.

It is obvious, from later history, that the French didn't really want to blow up the whole monarchic and aristocratic system, in the 1790's. Yet they did it, and, try as they might, they could never really put anything together again.

The same with the Russians; they want to blow a gateway in a wall, and they blow the whole house down.

All fights for freedom, that succeed, go too far, and become in turn the infliction of a tyranny. Like Napoleon or a soviet. And like the freedom of women.

FALL OF MAN.

Perhaps the greatest revolution of modern times is the emancipation of women: and perhaps the deepest fight for two thousand years and more has been the fight for women's independence, or freedom, call it what you will.

The fight was deeply bitter: and, it seems to me, it is won.

It is even going beyond, and becoming a tyranny of women, of the individual woman in the house, and of the feminine ideas and ideals in the world.

Say what we will, the world is swayed by feminine emotion today, and the triumph of the productive and domestic activities of man over all his previous military or adventurous or flaunting activities is a triumph of the woman in the home.

BLIND FAITH.

Woman in the mass has fought her fight politically. But woman the individual has fought her fight with individual men, with father, brother, and particularly with husband.

All through the past, except for brief periods of revolt, woman has played a part of submission to man. Perhaps the inevitable nature of man and woman demands such submission. But it must be an instinctive, unconscious submission, made in unconscious faith.

At certain periods this blind faith of woman in man seems to weaken, then break. It always happens at the end of some great phase, before another phase sets in. It always seems to start, in man, an overwhelming worship of woman, and a glorification of queens. It always seems to bring a brief spell of glory, and a long spell of misery after.

Man yields in glorifying the woman, the glory dies, the fight goes on.

WOMAN LESS FREE.

It is not necessarily a sex struggle. The sexes are not by nature pitted against one another in hostility. Sex is the great unifier. Only in periods of the collapse of instinctive life-assurance in men does sex become a great weapon and divider.

Man loses his faith in himself, and woman begins to fight him.

Cleopatra really fought Antony—that's why he killed himself. But he had first lost faith in himself, and leaned on love, which is a sure sign of weakness and failure. And when woman once begins to fight her man, she fights and fights, as if for freedom.

But it is not even freedom she wants. Freedom is a man's word: its meaning, to a woman, is really rather trivial. She fights to escape from a man who doesn't really believe in himself.

Woman is truly less free to-day than ever she has been since time began; in the womanly sense of freedom.

To-day, woman is always tense and strung-up, alert, and bare-arrived, not for love but for battle. In her shred of a dress and her little helmet of a hat, her cropped hair and her stark bearing she is a sort of soldier, and look at her as one may, one can see nothing else.

It is not her fault. It is her doom. It happens when man loses his primary faith in himself and in his very life.

In public men and women are still kind to one another, very often. But in private the fight goes on.

It had started in our great-grand-mothers: it was going strong in our grandmothers: and in our mothers it was the dominant factor in life. The women 'thought' they were fighting for righteousness, they 'thought' they were fighting the man to make him "better" and to make life "better" for the children.

We saw it going on as tiny children: the battle. We believed the slogan true. But we lived to be men, and to be fought in turn. And now we know there is no excuse, moral or immoral. It is just phenomenal.

NEMESIS.

No, the fight was, and is, for itself. And it is pitiless—except in spasms and pauses.

A woman does not fight a man for his love—though she may say so a thuusand times over. She fights him because she knows, instinctively, he has lost his peculiar belief in himself and so cannot love.

He 'cannot.' The more he protests, the more he asserts, the more he kneels, the more he worships, the less he loves.

A woman who is worshipped, or even adored, knows perfctly well, in her instinctive depths, that she is not loved, that she is being swindled. She encourages the swindle—oh, enormously. It flatters her vanity. But in the end come Nemesis and the Furies, pursuing the unfortunate pair.

Love between man and woman is neither worship nor adoration, but something much deeper, much less showy and gaudy—as ordinary, if we may say so, as breathing, and almost as necessary.

ALWAYS FIGHTING.

No woman ever got a man's love by fighting for it; at least, by fighting him 'him.' No man ever loved a woman until she left off fighting him.

And when will she leave off fighting him? When he has, apparently, submitted to her: (for the submission is always, at least partly, false and a fraud)?

No. Then least of all. When a man has submitted to a woman, she usually fights him worse than ever, more ruthlessly. Why doesn't she leave him? Often she does. But what then? She merely takes up with another man in order to resume the fight. The need to fight with man is upon her, inexorable.

CYNICISM.

When is the fight over? Ah, when! Modern life seems to give no answer. Perhaps when a man finds his strength and his rooted belief in himself again. Perhaps when the man has died, and been painfully born again with a different breadth, a different courage, and a different kind of care, or carelessness.

But most men can't and daren't die in their old, fearful selves. They cling to their women in desperation, and come to hate them with cold and merciless hate, the hate of a child that is persistently ill-treated.

Then, when the hate dies, the man escapes into the final state of egoism, when he has no true feelings any more and cannot be made to suffer.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Ex-Mill prices of the leading lines of Bombay Mill-made Piece-goods on Friday, 12th September, 1930:—

GREY, UNBLEACHED.

Longcloth (S. quality) 37 x 37-1|2 x 7-1.4 per lb. Rs. 0-12-9.

Longcloth (Standard quality) 37 x 37-1|2 x 9 per lb. Rs. 0-12-6.

Shirtings 35 x 38 x 9 per lb. Re. 0-11-9.

Dhoties (upto 1|2in. nakhi border) 32 x 9 x 1-3|4 per lb. Re. 0-13-6.

Drills 29 x 40 x 13-1|2 per lb. Re. 0-10-0.

T-cloths 30 x 24 x 6 per lb. Re. 0-12-0.

Domestics 24 x 48 x 10 per lb. Re. 0-12-0.

Domestics 26 x 61 x 11 per lb. Re. 0-12-0.

Salita 40 x 66 x 25 per lb. Re. 0-12-0.

Chadars 50 x 6 x 2-1|4 per lb. Re. 0-12-3.

WHITE BLEACHED.

Longcloth 36 x 40 x 10-7|3 per piece not quoted.

Striped Shirting 25 x 24 x 3-1|2 (upto 15 p.c. colour) per piece Rs 3-8-0.

Twills (Fazulbhoy) 31-1|2 x 40 x 7-3|4 per piece Rs. 6-4-0.

DYED GOODS.

Dyed Longcloth (black) 35 x 38 x 9 per piece Rs. 8-5-0.

FANCY GOODS.

Susi, Grey Weft 21 x 24 x 2-11|16 (upto 20 p.c. colour) per piece Rs 2-0-0.

Sholapur Coating 27 x 24 x 8-1|2 (100 p.c. colour) per piece Rs. 8-0-0.

Sholapur Coating 27 x 24 x 6-1|2 (100 p.c. colour) per piece Rs. 5-0-0.

Kashmere Cloth 24 x 24 x 4 (Cotton Dyed) per piece Rs. 3-2-0.

Towels 30 x 16-2|3 x 7 per dozen Rs. 5-12-0.

Mustafa Kamal's Sister.

—:o:—

HER POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

According to a message from Constantinople, Maqbula Khanum the sister of His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha, has joined the new political party started by Fatehi Bey which has formally been instituted.—"Al-Ehram" of Cairo.

Satyagraha News In Brief.

—:o:—

Alibag, Sept. 18.—Mass Satyagraha of forest laws was made at Umathe near Rewdanda on the 14th inst. under the lead of Mr. D. M. Divanji from Alibag Shibir. Nearly 2000 farmers took part in breaking the forest laws. Mr. Divanji was arrested at Alibag yesterday under I.P.C. 117 and Forest 26. His case comes up to-day.

Eight volunteers were arrested on Monday evening in Ambala City for picketing a liquor shop. —A. P.

Khulna.—The houses of the late Babu Jnanendra Nath Mazumdar, Revenue Agent of Khulna, and Babu Broja Lal Mitra, pleader, were searched by the police on Saturday morning. Nothing incriminating was found and no arrest is reported to have been made. —A. P.

Mr. S. K. Hosamani, Congress leader accompanied by Sjt. D. P. Karamarkar and Changalaradya toured in the Ron and Navalgunda Talukas, of the Dharwar District. The tour was effective as is shown by the poor polling recorded at some of the centres.

PROTECTION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji's Suggestion To Tariff Board.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There being some discrepances in the report, that has appeared in to-day's morning papers regarding the evidence given by the representatives of the Sugar Merchants' Association, before the Tariff Board on Saturday last. I request you to publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige.

The principle spokesman before the Board was Mr. Jajiwan Ujamshi Mulji, the president of the Sugar Merchants' Association which had already asked in its representation to the Board to request the Government to restrict the import of sugar and graduate it in such a way as to make India quite independent of foreign countries within ten years.

While explaining this scheme Mr. Jagjiwandas said that prohibitive duty of 200 per cent. on White Java and 150 per cent. on Brown Java should be levied and the whole income of the increased duty should be earmarked to be specially used for helping and encouraging Sugar Industry. To achieve this object Mr. Jagjiwandas made several suggestions, most important of which were as follows:

(1) To give bounty to Sugar producers.

(2) To start schools to impart technical knowledge and a model farm should be attached thereto to carry on research work.

(3) Farmers should be supplied with best seeds, and those who are new in the field should be supplied free with seeds for at least one year and at half the price next year.

(4) Oil Cake and other manures should be supplied to all farmers through co-operative societies-new farmers should be charged 25 per cent. less for two years, and all others should be supplied with manure at cost price and on credit system.

(5) Canal waters should be given at special concession rates.

(6) Most improved impliments should be given to the farmers at concession rates on credit.

(7) Working Capital for Sugar Factories to be obtained by debentures at lowest interest extending over a reasonable period.

(8) Licenses should be given to start sugar factories at suitable places only and they ought to be properly protected.

(9) Earmarked income of increased duty should be utilised for all these purposes through co-operative societies and a permanent small Advisory Committee should be appointed to look after intensive advancement of sugar cane agriculture and of gur and sugar industry, and to readjust duty every two years.

Mr. Jagjiwandas said that further increase in duty of a rupee or two would serve no purpose except that of increasing the Revenue of the Government. If the Government is really desirous to help the sugar industry of India, above mentioned are the ways that can bring them nearer to the point and stop the drainage of crores of rupees from this poor country. —Yours etc.,

SHAIKH ASDULLAH,
Hon. Secretary,
The Sugar Merchants' Association-Bombay.
Sept. 14.

LONDON, September 17.

Nanking.—Long controversy with regard to the disposal of British share of the Boxer indemnity has at length been settled. The British Ambassador Sir Miles Lampson and the Chinese Foreign Minister have agreed that money should be spent on completing Canton-Hankow Railway and that work should be supervised by a Board consisting of three Chinese and two British representatives.—Reuter.

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SWADESHI THE GOLDEN MANTRAM'

INDIA WILL HAVE TO REPEAT IT FOR 50 YEARS MORE

The following are extracts from a lecture delivered by Principal Gokhale, at Karachi on 10th instant:—

"Swa" means "mine, mine own" and "desha," "country" Swadeshi therefore literally means "my own country-ness". Of these "my-ness" is something that every one knows. Englishmen always writes the pronoun "I" in capital type. If there is one thing on which all people in the world, have one opinion it is in the belief in this capital I. This feeling will go only when we all realise the One in the Many, but that is yet far off. That is no doubt our goal, but we can approach it gradually by expanding our I circle in the proper way, and by recognising the other man's "I" circle.

One way of expanding this I circle is like this—I am of course "I"—my family is the most respectable, my community the most ancient, my language the most scientific, my religion the noblest and so on. This sort of expansion is perfectly natural, and within limits very helpful. But there is another way of looking at this. Suppose I am living in a flat. We are very clean and all that, and yet the man in the next flat is very dirty. He gets cholera, and the flies, which have the run of both houses and make no distinction between us, our families, our religions, visit our food. The result is that I get cholera also. Therefore it pays me to have a clean neighbour—whatever his religion. It is good to live in a city where streets are better lighted and where thefts are rare. I shall still be proud of my locality, my city and so on but we shall how expand our "I" in a different manner. We are of course the best but the other fellow our neighbour is also "our" friend; and we both co-operate for common good. Thus was the the ancient village community of India formed.

VILLAGE THE SMALLEST UNIT.

A village was the smallest unit in these days, all lived for it. There was first the Patel who gave justice, the priest who looked after education, and religious observances, the village accountant, the goldsmith, the carpenter, the mason, the potter, the barber, the cobbler, the washerman, and last but not the least the village messenger. All lived for the whole village and took pride in it. Each man's family was the noblest, but his village was the happiest. That was the Swadesh of these days, and the pride of the village was Swadeshi. There were thousands of such villages. There were some turbulent overlords, who exacted a small tribute from each village and these overlords often quarrelled with their cousins, causing devastation over a whole tract; but each village was so self-contained, that as soon as the tornado passed away they reorganised themselves and quickly recovered their prosperity. We are often told by interested parties that India never was a Nation. If a nation means organised life based not only on religious but economic considerations, then each village in India was a Nation, when the Westerners were yet clothed in tree-bark, and continued to be so till the advent of the steam engine.

The Railways and the consequent growth of communications has brought in an entirely new factor, and this taken together with the policy of centralising authority which a foreign ruler had necessarily to adopt, has all but destroyed the ancient organisation. A village is no longer a self-contained unit, and we have to expand to a Taluka, a District, a Province and the country as a whole. This reorganisation is in the process of crystalisation. The mere fact that we have achieved in India in twenty years what took England two hundred, proves that our genius in that direction is not dead and I have no doubt that before very long we shall again settle down to an organised life as a country. Our Swadesh will then become my India—and Swadeshi—the pride I will take in my country. This expansion is the logical outcome of the Railway development, and the common English language. I do not deny that the wonderful story of England's fight for freedom and the writings of people like Burke has had a great deal to do with it, but without the steam engine the present state could not have been reached.

"GOING BEYOND."

It might be argued that if the expansion is the result of rail-ways and brings us up to limits of our country, are there not the steamships and aeroplanes which beckon us to go beyond? Certainly yes, but—and this is very big but. Let us see what the "but" is. In our small village of old all people could see if the village road had to be re-Compulsion which was seldom required then, became a feature the whole organisation at work and so could appreciate its use. compulsory personal service would be difficult and often very in convenient in a larger district. the shape of taxes. In the old as the unit increased in side as the service had to be enacted in paired, it was a common concern, and all helped willingly. days all people gave personal service in the village and the taxes were very light consisting of the tithe they paid the overload. To-day the villages are not allowed to run their own school or to repair their roads, but are taxed for these and numerous other services. Whether the services are efficiently rendered is another matter, but the taxes are realised for the purpose. and thus are inequalities in society levelled up. With the growing economic inequalities an attempt is made to put the taxes on the broadest shoulders; but the political boundary of a country limits this operation. It is this ring of taxation which thus makes an economic unit—our country—Swadesha.

Each country naturally keeps its finances separate and thus we have a result something like this.

	GREAT BRITAIN. (1926)	INDIA (BRITISH TERRITORY.)
Population	4 crores.	25 crores.
Customs Revenue	Rs. 140 crores.	Rs. 46 crores.
Excise Revenue	174 crores.	24 crores (inclu- opium).
Income Tax	415 crores.	16 crores.
Total Revenue	Rs. 1046 crores.	224 crores.
Spent for the good of people	Rs. 261	by the State per head. Rs. 9

Both these countries have a common suzerain, and yet this inequality of Revenue and consequent service obtains between the two countries, because each has a separate ring of taxation round it. Of course it may be argued from these figures that India is the most lightly taxed country in the world, but the difference in the income tax would point to a different tale. Whatever the explanation the inequality is a fact no one can deny; and as an English author has said where economic "inequality is so outrageous, it fosters nothing but despair and recklessness in the poor; arrogance and wastefulness amongst the rich; and meanness, envy and mobbery among the middle classes. Poverty means disease, crime, ugliness, brutality, stunted bodies and unenlightened minds". The fat rich "onlooker" may laugh at the stunted bodies of Indians, and yet even he will grant that it is something to be ashamed of—a state of affairs that must be remedied. This is the result of a "centuries "trade" with the world, and if India is not to die as a nation, it is time we looked into it. Fortunately for us our country is a vast continent which has enormous possibilities for agriculture and Industries. Our land has been rightly known as the Land of Gold, a Land so wealthy tha "the droppings of her soil fed distant regions", according to an eighteenth century writer. If we only understand our problem correctly and close-tyle our country, we shall again regain our prosperity in fifty years' time, provided of course we work in the proper spirit. It is all a problem of improvement of our agriculture and the growth of our industries. For the first we need agricultural education, and a better land revenue and tenure system, bitt that is our own concern.

In the Industries the position is quite different. While we have been chained to ignorance and inactivity in our own land, during the last 100 years, the industrial revolution has so changed the West that they are now far ahead of us in the industrial field: and now it is not humanly possible for us to come up to their level without very special efforts. Even among the Western nations England first built up her industries, while Europe was engaged in Napoleanic wars, by heavily taxing hand-made cloth from India, by prohibiting the export of machinery at first and then by heavily taxing its export. So that when France and Germany awoke from their nightmare they found themselves confronted with a full grown industrial system, before which they were powerless. England could make everything better and cheaper, and the economic position of France and Germany looked as hopeless as ours.

THE TARIFF WALL.

They adopted a remedy. They raised a tariff wall round their shores, resorted to a process of hot-house cultivation by a thorough system of industrial education, watered the new plant with plentiful bounties, and in time succeeded so well, that even England had to look to her own laurels, and resort to protection. Later Japan entered the lists, and succeeded the same way. What they have achieved obviously we can do also. We want technical education and we want tariff walls, but for these we need political power first. Hence the present struggle, out of which I have no doubt we shall emerge victorious at no distant date.

"GOLDEN MANTRAM."

Swadeshi is the golden mantram, which we shall have to repeat for another 50 years at least. Boycott is like whisky and can have only a temporary effect. Swadeshi is like mother's milk with which she suckles even an ugly child. Political power or no—the real remedy is Swadeshi. Who can make us sell our wheat and buy chocolates if we to not want to. That is Swadeshi. It is no substitute for political power and yet all Power is helpless before it, and even with political power it will be necessary for a long time.

Rugby.—Conversation between Labour and Liberal representatives on unemploymen problem were resumed on Tuesday in London. Vernon Hartshorn and Privy Seal and Lees-Smith Postmaster-General represented Government and Marquis of Lothian and Seebhom Rountree Liberals.—A. O. W.

Sofia.—Airman Matthews has arrived at Belgrade after flying at an average speed of 115 miles hour.—Reuter.

Munshiganj (Dacca).—Sachi Das Gupta and Sishir Ganguli, who were arrested in connection with the bomb outrage at the outshahi H. E. School, have been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 250 each. Ashutosh Guha, who received injuries during the outrage, necessitating the amputation of two of his fingers, is still in the police hospital at Dacca.—A. P.

Bagerhat.—The case against Kshetra Nath Mitra, Mares Chandra Sen and Dhirendra Nath Aich under section 151 Cr. P. C. has been withdrawn. but they were rearrested the first two under Sec. 108 Cr. P. C. and the third under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. Mitra and Sen were sent to Khulna to take their trial before the District Magistrate.—A. P.

A Press Communique says:—Fifteen persons undertrial and six persons convicted in connection with civil disobedience movement have been released on tendering apology. Bringing the total number of people released on apology to 913.—A. P.

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Fifty million dollars in Gold on its way to America from ATHENIA to settle a war debt ! and conspirators trying to intercept the bullion and return it to save the little principality from Bankruptcy. Secret agents, led by a woman, who stop at nothing even murder, to reach their goal.

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His weapons are subtler than a sword,
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DO YOU KNOW HIM?
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930

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Depressed Classes' Profound Dismay.

:o:

(From A Correspondent)
WARDHA, Sept. 17.

At a meeting of the Depressed Classes held at Wardha on the 12th instant the following resolutions were passed.

(1) This meeting records its profound disappointment at the very meagre representation accorded to the Depressed Classes at the Round Table Conference and strongly condemns the indifference shown by the Government towards the interests of the Depressed Classes.

(2) This meeting strongly condemns the nomination of the Hon. Mr. Tambe and Dr. Munje as representatives of C. P. on the Round Table Conference as they are intensely opposed to the interests of the Depressed Classes.

COUNCIL ELECTION DAY ECHO.

:o:

Sensational Trial Of Pickets.

TWO SIKHS GET 4 MONTHS' R. I.

:o:

There was a sensation in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate, on Friday afternoon at the trial of the seven persons arrested in connection with the Council Election Day incidents in Bombay. All of them were charged with picketing.

"POLICE OFFICER'S 'KEEP QUIET.'"

Sjt. Avtarsingh Garudsingh, a Sikh volunteer who was awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment received the sentence with loud cries of "Sat Shri Akal". A number of Sikhs who were in the court room joined in the chorus when a police officer ordered "Keep quiet"! to which accused retorted with the words: "You keep quiet" and repeated at the top of his voice the same cry.

He was then led to the lock-up.

Another Sikh volunteer named Harban Singh Govindsingh also shouted "Vande Mataram" when he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

PEACEFUL PERSUASION.

The first Sikh volunteer stated to the court that he was peacefully persuading the voters not to vote, which he did not consider an offence.

ALLEGED THROTLING.

He also made serious allegations against Sergeant Kent and said that the officer caught him by the neck and held him in that position for about ten minutes.

Sergeant Kent denied the allegation.

NON-VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

The remaining five accused were arrested from among the public. The police alleged that they obstructed voters from going inside the booth.

BAIL GRANTED.

All of them put up defence and offered bail of Rs. 100 each. The bail was granted and the case against them were postponed to the 26th of September. Their names are: (1) Laxmidas Govindji, (2) Malik Saitan, (3) Popatlal Hiralal, (4) Atmaram Vithoba and (5) Jhaverilal Dharamdas.

Mr. M. N. Talpade appeared for the first four accused and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the last accused.

It will be realled that in all 18 persons were arrested in connection with the Election Day incidents.

Eleven of the arrested persons were placed before a bench of Honorary Magistrates earlier in the day and charged with disorderly behaviour. The cases of all of them were adjourned to Saturday.

CABLE & WIRELESS RATES.

:o:

INDIA ALSO TO BENEFIT SOON?

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Announcing equalisation of the cable and wireless rates from October 1 at 15d. per word between South Africa and Britain, the Imperial Communications, Limited, hopes to institute similar equalisation in rates to India, saving fourpence per word on cablegrams upon the completion of agreement with the Government of India.—Reuter.

Women Pickets Get 6 Months Simple.

:o:

(From Our Correspondent)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

Two women and 8 volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing in Barrabazar. Promilabai and 3 women pickets sentenced by the additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, to 4 months S. I. imprisonment. The same Magistrate sentenced Jaharlal Das to 5 months' rigorous under the picketing ordinance and discharged 3 others, who expressed regret and furnished bond in sum of Rs. 100 for good behaviour for 6 months.

PRISONERS HUNGER-STRIKE.

:o:

Protest Against Non-Removal Of Comrades To Hospital.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 18.

Political Prisoners confined in Hyderabad Central Prison are reported to be on hungerstrike since Saturday last. The cause of the hunger-strike is stated to be refusal of the authorities to remove to the civil hospital two of the prisoners. Messrs. Asrani and Pamnani, who, they state, are seriously ill. Complaints are also made of the harsh treatment of "C" class prisoners.—A. P.

Patna Youths Exhorted To Make Boycott Successful.

:o:

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Sept. 18.

Presiding at the 3rd anniversary of the Patna Yuvak Sanyha Pandit Govinda Malaviya the younges son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Secretary to the A. I. C. C. exhorted the youngmen to take their due share in obtaining freedom for the country. He attributed their moral and intellectual decadence to foreign domination. He asked them to make boycott of all foreign cloth and of all British goods a complete success.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru was president elect, but some unforseen reason prevented her from coming.

Charge by Mounted Sowars near Town Hall on the election day. (Inset) Ambulance boys helping wounded picketers to the car.

RESULT OF ELECTION DECLARED.

:o:

1,503 Votes Registered: Dr. DeSouza Tops Polls.

The result of the Tursday's election of the Bombay South non-Mohmedan constituency was declared on Friday morning by the Collector of Bombay. In all 1503 voters registered their votes. Dr. Alban DeSouza received 2,127 votes, Sir V. A. Dabholkar 1,040 votes and Dr. R. T. Nariman 919 votes. Mr. Ramchandra Bhat before he retired had 195 votes registered in his favour. It should be noted that each voter had a right to exercise three votes.

GOVERNOR'S FLYING VISIT TO BOMBAY.

:o:

A Joint Conference With Trade Representatives.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay came to Bombay on Thursday noon. On alighting from the train he talked with Mr. Healy presumably in connection with the election matter.

At the Secretariat, later, he gave interviews to Sardar S. C. Mitha and Mr. Mahomedali Allabux. At 3 p.m. he had a joint conference with trade representatives.

Later he granted interviews to Sir C. V. Mehta and Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Stock Exchange.

He left for Poona on Friday afternoon.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

:o:

Results Of Final M. B. B. S. Exam.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

PASSED WHOLE EXAM. (PASS).

R. D. Kanani; B. M. Rawal; T. S. Shetti; A. G. Deshpande; Victor Luis; Z. Mohomed.

PASSED IN PART I.

V. G Deshpande; S Hurry; D. R. Muzumdar; M. N. Parandekar; S. A. Godbole; C. C. Jambusaria; F. N. Kapadia; T. D. Kavina; R. D. Kelawala; H. L. Marathe; N. A. Postwala; V. D. Potnis; S. B. Rao; M. B. Raut; B. N. Vakil; *S. V. Vibhaker*; P. R. Wagle; M. V. Yargop; P. F. D'Almeida; S. A. Kabir; P. Nawalkishore; B. D. Guru; A. A. Hakeem; R. S. Kapdi; D. G. Nadgonde; P. K. Pandit.

Capt. Mathews Reaches Constantinople.

:o:

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Belgrade.—Airman Captain Mathews was detained here by bad weather but he started again at 6-30 on Thursday morning for Sofia.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—Captain Mathews has arrived here after experiencing very severe weather. He flew blindly for hours.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

:o:

Premier To Preside.

TORY & LIBERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The "Morning Post" says that there is now little doubt that Mr. MacDonald will preside at the Round Table Conference although until a few days ago it had almost been settled that Lord Sankey should be offered the position in view of the demands on the Premier's time.

It is contemplated that detailed work shall be done by committees. Mr. MacDonald's presence, therefore, will only be necessary at plenary or special sessions.

Lords Peel, Winterton, Reading and Sir Herbert Samuel are mentioned as likely Conservative and Liberal representatives.—Reuter.

LADY OF 65 LEADS SATYAGRAHA.

:o:

All Politicals Of Akola Jail On Hunger-Strike.

AKOLA (Berar), Sept. 17.

Three days' Forest Satyagraha was offered in Mangrul Peer Taluk at Tarhala an old lady of 65 leading the last day's batch. In spite of heavy rains and floods 5,000 people witnessed the Satyagraha. Messrs. Kelkar and Dasore of Akola were arrested. Two of the Satyagrahis and four other persons from Tarhala have been also arrested.

Shreemati Durgabai Joshi addressed meetings at Mangrul Peer and Basim and exhorted the audience to contribute each one's share in this struggle particularly as a reply to the Government's leaving punitive police in charge of villages.

All political prisoners in Akola Jail are reported to be on hunger-strike in sympathy with Sjt. Mohanlal of Wun who has been on hunger-strike from 12th instant. The cause of the hunger-strike is not known.

Sjts. Gangadhar Joshi, Shamsa Sonar and Vishawanath Deshmukh all of Kurpuns have been convicted under Section 117 I.P.C. to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Two volunteers of Kavala (Murtizapur) were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

:o:

Dinner To Delegates On Sept. 29.

BANQUET TO PREMIERS ON OCT. 3.

:o:

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Imperial Conference will provide occasion for the most sumptuous function of the year on October 3 when the King will entertain at banquet the British and Dominion Prime Ministers at Buckingham Palace. Guests will attend in court dress and M. Scullin will make his first appearance in kneebreeches. The banquet will follow the more democratic gathering on September 29 at Lancaster House when a dinner will be given by Government to all the delegates to the Conference.

Large staffs have been busy for weeks now completing arrangements for the conference which will be on a more elaborate scale than ever before. Over 1,000 invitations are being issued for the receptions to be held in honour of the delegates following the Lancaster House dinner.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FASCIST COUNCILLORS WALK-OUT.

:o:

Protest Against Refusal To Dissolve House.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Berlin—As the first manifestation of their newly acquired strength as political party, the National Fascist members of the City Council marched out in a body from the chamber as a protest against the Majority's refusal to act immediately on the National Socialist motion seconded by the German Nationals to dissolve the Council and reduce salaries of the heads of departments.—Reuter.

World Conference Of Salvation Army Commissioners.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A Conference of the Salvation Army Commissioners from throughout the world has been convoked to meet in London in November, the purpose being to strengthen the hands of General Higgins in extension and consolidation of the Army's operations. An official statement alludes to the doubts whether Commander Evangeline Booth, head of the Army in the United States will attend the Conference, but hopes that she will be able to come.—Reuter.

Preliminary Narcotics Conference.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—The Council has decided to convene a preliminary Narcotics Conference in London, on October 27, attended by the countries producing narcotics to discuss the quota to be assigned to each country.

The Full Conference of all the signatories to the Geneva and Hague Conventions will be held in April 1931.—Reuter.

Simla.—At the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition this year Major W. E. H. Condon of the 18th Frontier Rifles has won the Viceroy's Prize for the best picture in the show with a picture of Kashmir. Mrs. Fleming of Bombay has won the Punjab Governor's Prize for the best picture by a lady, and Lady Birdwood has won a prize for a picture of still life.—A. P.

DACCA ENQUIRY REPORT UNDER SEARCHLIGHT.

:o:

"Full Of Sins Of Omission Of Cases Of Molestation."

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CREATE ANTI-HINDU FEELINGS.

DACCA, Sept. 15.

The following statement has been issued by the Dacca People's Association on the report of the Dacca Disturbances Enquiry Committee:—

"The report of the Dacca Disturbances Enquiry Committee has been published by the Government, but it is most extraordinary that the Dacca People's Association, although it produced and examined 139 Hindu witnesses before the Committee, has not been favoured by the presentation of a single copy of the Report, and a very well-known firm of Calcutta booksellers authorised to sell Government publications, informed this Association that no copy was available for sale.

From scrappy newspaper reports, the Association has learnt with amusement, but not with surprise, that the Official Enquiry Committee loyally discharged its duty by publishing its report (which is only the official version of everything connected with the May riots). The police did their duty, the Government resolution further adds: "without fear or favour and on the whole efficiently. But the report, every right-thinking man will recognise, is full of sins if not of commission but of omission; specially in regard to cases of molestation of respectable and peaceful Hindu citizens by the local guardians of law and order."

WORST FEATURE.

"Perhaps the worst feature of the report is its open anti-Hindu touch, which was clearly anticipated when it was found in the course of the enquiry that, in the matter of dealing with evidence, the Anjuman blindly threw its whole weight on the side of the police and there was the Roman hand of a designing official behind a pro-Muslim version of the Dacca riots. While the so-called boycott of Mahomedan masons and hackney carriage drivers has rent the hearts of the members of the Committee in 40 places, it is most amazing that they had not a word of sympathy for Babu Umesh Chandra Chakravarty (witness No. 23) who was put to the indignity of a needeless police search in his house on the false and malicious representation of his mason, and the bereaved family of the late Prafulla Kumar Bose a young and promising member of the Dacca Bar—who was murdered under the most tragic circumstances on the 27th May, after he left the house of Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh (witness No. 96) in a hackney carriage driven by a Mahomedan coachman.

"It is needless to multiply instances at this stage. Recommendation No. 16 (Viz., the tax on the Sikh retainers) made by the Enquiry Committee is worthy of the middle ages and would be laughed out of court in any modern civilised country of the world, and one may legitimately apprehend that its acceptance by Government may further complicate matters.

"The Association feels that a detailed criticism of the report, involving reference to the conduct of the police, will be inopportune at the present moment. But truth must be told and, the Association will proceed to discharge its duty in theu matter of reviewing the report in the light of evidence that has been available. The Association is of opinion that the history of the riots has an abiding interest which was so ably evoked in the Legislative Assembly by the speech of Mr. K. C. Neogy, and is being kept up by the writings of thoughtful men including Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who says that while "other happenings have shaken public confidence, this (Dacca rioting) has struck at its very foundation."—A. P.

"DISSERVICE TO CONGRESS"

:o:

Balurghat Leaders Condemn Gutting Of Excise Shop.

BALURGHAT (Dinajpur), Sep. 15.

Mr. Jogindra Chandra Chakravarty, the Congress leader of the district, arrived here from Dinajpur on Friday afternoon and was informed on arrival that a prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. had been promulgated in the sub-division banning all meetings, processions and demonstrations.

Mr. Chakravarty and other local Congress leaders had a prolonged interview the same evening with the local authorities, as a result of which the public meeting which was fixed to be held in the morning by Ramakanta Samajdar the Satyagraha "dictator"" of Balurghat, to condemn the burning down of the local ganja shop, took place by candle light on the Congress ground. Mr. Chakravarty presided and speeches were made reiterating non-violence as the creed of the local Congress organisation and denouncing the destruction of the ganja shop by fire as a positive disservice to the Congress and the country.

A resolution condemning the outrage was unanimously adopted.

The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have left for Dinajpur.

Picketing of the excise shops has ceased for the present.—A. P.

TRANS-BORDER TRIBES QUIET.

:o:

Chitral Relief Column Reaches Drosh.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The transborder tribes are all quiet at present. The Mohmands are busy harvesting maize crops, and the Afridis are expected to begin harvesting maize very shortly. The hostile Afridi party is however still busy enlisting volunteers among the Zakka Khel of Bazar. The Chitral Relief Column arrived at Drosh yesterday. Wazir Maliks took the necessary steps to prevent the meeting announced for September 17 in the Wazir area of Bannu District and the meeting was not held.—A. P.

LOST! A GIRL OF 12.

:o:

FATHER'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

KALYAN, Sept. 17.

Mr. P. S. Naidoo, Asst. Cog. Clerk, Kalyan, G.I.P., writes:

"My daughter, Suseelabai, about 12 years of age has been missing from my house since yesterday 2 p.m. She is short and fair looking with a wheat complexion. She had silver chains on her legs and was wearing a white jacket and a 'parkara'. Anyone able to give her whereabouts is entreated to let me know by letter or telegram to the above address."

Mr. V. M. Naidu, Asst. Station Master, Jhansi adds a postcript to say he is willing to pay a reward of Rs. 20 to anyone who gives the whereabouts of the girl to him or at the nearest Police Station.

"BLACKEST REACTIONARY IN ALL MATTERS."

:o:

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Speedier machines for the India Air Mail were urged by the former Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare, in a speech in Bucks. He said that there was no technical reason why mails to that place should not be flow in from thirty to forty hours. The Air Force used machines capable of flying at 180 miles an hour, and there was no reason why such machines should not be used on the British air lines. At present they were served by slow omnibus machines intended for travel at under 100 miles per hour, and stops over distances not exceeding 300 miles. The result was that the pace to India was comparatively slow. Sir Samuel described the British Post Office as the blackest reactionary in all matters connected with air.

AIR STAMPS.

Referring to the Post Office, he said that almost alone of the great Countries of the world, we refused to have air stamps and even now air pillar-boxes were regarded as one of the rarest curiosities of the Empire's capital.—Reuter.

MOVE TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The replacement of out-of-date party economic theories by practical common sense is the self-confessed object of a group of businessmen headed by Sir William Morris, including Lord Melchett, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Woodman Burbidge, Sir Felix Pole and Sir Hugo Hirst. They have issued a letter convening a meeting on September 25 for the purpose of establishing a National Council of industry, "determined, if humanly possible, to restore prosperity to the country", and welcome assistance from members of all parties to secure the adoption of proper measures to protect the home market and advance the cause of inter-Empire trade.—Reuter.

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